

# The ROTARIAN

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE IDEAL OF SERVICE AND ITS APPLICATION TO PERSONAL, BUSINESS, COMMUNITY, AND INTERNATIONAL LIFE

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Photo: Rotarian Wilmer T. Fox, Jeffersonville, Ind., a prize-winner in THE ROTARIAN'S 1934 Vacation Photograph Competition

## In Days Like These ♦ ♦ ♦ By Arthur Wallace Peach

**I**N days of bickering and strife, the tongues  
That seek for selfish ends with clamor long,  
Let us be thankful for the hearts that keep  
The quiet, endless patience of the strong.  
When men would place above humanity  
The coins that clink their answer in a till,  
Let us be thankful for the minds that keep  
The balances of justice firm and still.

In hours when faith is broken as a reed  
And all the hope of centuries seems nought,  
Let us be thankful for the steadfast wills  
Who guard our heritage of toil and thought.  
Let us be thankful for the eyes that see,  
When days are darkening on every hand,  
Beyond the dim horizon of the years  
A happier people and a nobler land!

# The $K_2SO_4$ of Personality

By Samuel R. Braden

**J**• OGDEN ARMOUR at one time was supposed to be worth \$200,000,000. He was born to wealth; and he increased his birthright. The bottom, however, dropped out of agriculture in the early 1920's, and with it his huge fortune crashed to bits. Stories were published in the papers saying that he was even discharging his household servants to cut down expenses.

A man, who as a boy had sold papers to Mr. Armour and his father, read these exaggerated accounts in Florida, and caught the first train for Chicago. He went to see Mr. Armour.

"I am told," said the ex-newsboy to the man who had always been rich, "that you have lost everything. I have been fairly successful in my business. I have a million dollars, and if you will take it, J. O., every penny is yours."

Mr. Armour repeated this story to a friend later, tears springing into his eyes.

"John," he said, "I did not know there were such friends in the world. My wealth was always a bar. I felt suspicious of people. I thought they wanted to get what they could out of me. But this—this—"

The experience illuminated for him the fact that there can be among men a fellowship and friendship that reckons not of worldly getting, but is a sheer going-out of sympathy and love from one human heart to another. Man has a wonderful capacity for friendship. Knowing this, is it not strange that so many are satisfied to do without it, or to accept a counterfeit?

Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, the soil chemist, tells of a tract of land in the Great Lakes area of North America where the farmers got unexpectedly meager returns. The soil looked black and rich; but investigation revealed that while nine of the elements necessary for fertility were present, one—potassium—was missing. As soon as potassium sulphate, known chemically as  $K_2SO_4$ , was supplied in proper quantities, the land yielded huge crops.

Friendship is the missing  $K_2SO_4$  that some personalities lack for complete "fertility." Do you know some sour and disgruntled man? Study him. In his home life he may seem quite happy. Probably

The missing element necessary to make some natures complete often is the simple man-to-man friendliness of a service club.

you will discover, however, that he does not have those intimate, vital, and satisfying contacts with other men such as Rotary association brings. If that is so, his nature will lack the power and buoyancy that surge in those men who have the  $K_2SO_4$  of fellowship.

Fellowship is the supreme blessing. Man has mistakenly thought he wanted adventure, or longevity, or riches most of all. But what he actually has wanted was the enriching and satisfying tie that links an individual to his comrades. As the race has found fellowship and the coöperation which fellowship breeds, the race has been happy; as the race has missed fellowship, it has been unhappy.

Fellowship is life's most mysterious, mystical, and ennobling element. It does not have ulterior profit for a motive, but is based on reverence for the friend's personality. It grows with intimacy. It is utterly honest.

Friends must be able to see what cannot be seen and to hear what cannot be heard. The ability to hear the inaudible and to see the invisible is ours unless we have lost it through long disuse—or are utterly selfish.

**I**F we would enjoy true fellowship, we must learn how to read the eye, the tone of the voice, the facial expression, the silences, the indiscretions. Such things reveal to friends the soul. They speak more loudly and authoritatively than do any words formed by the lips and the tongue.

"A friend," says Emerson, "is a person with whom I may be sincere. Before him I may think aloud . . ."

Between friends, the dark curtains of hypocrisy are never drawn. Fellowship cannot live in the black-damp of insincerity; its air must be pure.

The humblest are made rich through friendship. The rich and powerful, without it, are impoverished.

You cannot find it, borrow it, buy it. The only way to have friendship is to create it.





*"We approach an Era of New Leisure . . . Face it as fearlessly as the Viking of old, westward bound."*

## New Times . . . New Thinking

By Walter B. Pitkin

*Illustrations by Donald Mills*

**Y**OUR philosophy of life, your way-of-thinking, largely determines your health and happiness. A tense philosophy keeps your body tense. And tensions, if unrelieved, lead to illness. A restful philosophy, on the other hand, makes a relaxed body; and relaxation is a sure aid to health.

The sober American Statistical Association lately issued an astonishing report. It had to do with Americans once well-to-do, whose philosophy of life was geared to a high standard of living achieved through incessant work, and with what happened to them in the first four depression years.

Just before the 1929 crash, they were comfortable. Then they sank to comparative poverty—but *not* destitution. By 1932, they were falling sick much oftener than people of their former economic status who had suffered little or no drop in income. For every one hundred of the latter who fell sick in these years of depression, about one hundred and fifty-five of those who had lost money heavily took sick in the same period.

Were we considering those who sank to the bread-

Tense minds make tense bodies; tense bodies wear out too soon. The formula for richer living is less work plus more relaxation.

line, these facts might not surprise us. We could attribute them to starvation and exposure. But the statisticians studied people who never missed a meal, never were thrown out of their homes.

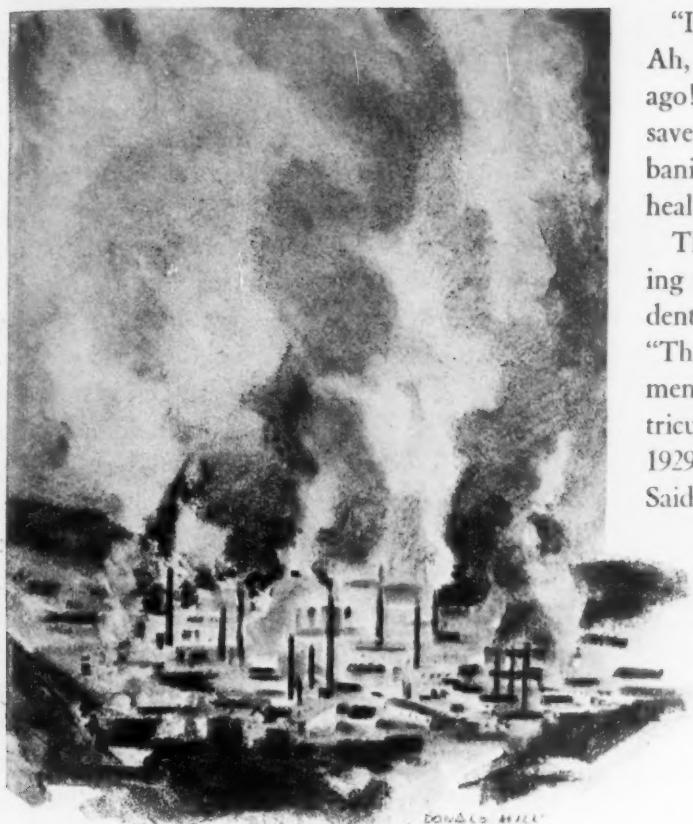
What caused the extra illness?

A philosophy of life that prevented their adapting themselves to a lower standard of living, to fewer comforts (but not necessities), perhaps to a smaller house, and to strange neighbors. They tried to live the old philosophy under altered conditions. The obstacles in the way of doing this were temporarily insurmountable. Nevertheless, they held themselves tense trying to surmount them.

Illness was the price they paid for clinging to a success-at-any-price philosophy when such a thing was no longer possible.

We seldom realize how serious are the tensions and illnesses arising out of our philosophy of life. We blame everything else first. My philosophy of life is me—yours is you—and we dislike blaming





ourselves. It is pleasanter to blame parents, employers, the neighborhood, the bankers, the government, the depression, "recovery legislation," or the weather.

To take things easy and avoid these harrowing tensions, it is necessary to work out a way-of-thinking founded on the new realities. Easy advice to give! Hard to follow! It is something like saying: "Learn how to live, and you will live restfully!"

Now, no philosophy of life can be assembled out of adages. It must be woven out of the practical pattern of experience. Nevertheless, I think we can give some solid substance to this advice.

**J**UST what is a philosophy of life? And how does it originate? It grows out of a way of organizing your perceptions, acts, emotions, attitudes, outlooks or perspectives: organizing them in such a way that the entire system runs smoothly, resisting shocks from within and without. The more flexible it is, the wider and more accurate are your perceptions, the better your emotional control, the more restful your attitudes, the higher your resistance to every inner and outer disturber.

Body and mind integrate here. But in one sense your mind plays the larger part in your philosophy. The late Gamaliel Bradford in his old age put it thus:

"I realize the absolute necessity of thought control. Ah, why did I not realize and learn it forty years ago! . . . What worlds of misery it would have saved! To bring thoughts when you will and to banish them when you will, this is the real secret of health, wealth, and happiness, and also virtue."

The price men pay in the long run for harboring worries and tensions is shocking. Said the president of the American Medical Association in 1933: "The number of commitments to institutions for mental diseases almost parallels the increases in matriculation to colleges." The Wall Street crash of 1929 took a greater toll of health than an epidemic. Said one prominent physician: "The worry and suspense which gripped men was the cause of the largest share of functional nervous diseases during that period." During the fall of 1933, deaths of Wall Street business men increased amazingly. And many of those who died suddenly were under fifty.

I was shocked not long ago by the appearance of two formerly very successful business men, whom I had not seen for several years. One used to be vice president of a large bank that failed. He has a job now in a safety deposit department, and it pays him a decent living wage. The other man suffered heavy losses in a real estate development. His income has been greatly reduced, but it is still large enough to support his family in comfort and to send his children through college. Both men have aged ten years in three. They have lost weight and are chronically ill, apathetic, solemn. They used to walk briskly. Not now.

These two, like many in the army of the over-tense, cling to an outmoded philosophy of life.

Commonsense and a willingness to accept facts, on the contrary, can often heal bodies fully as well as medicine does. At a recent meeting of an association for the advancement of science, four Columbia University physicians and psychologists testified that thirty-two sufferers from stomach ulcers were cured merely by a series of lectures in psychology, at the close of which ailing subjects were given cold water to drink.

Within six weeks, all but two of those patients were eating anything they liked. One of the physicians reported that by the use of psychology, he himself recovered from a peptic ulcer which for sixteen years had not yielded to ordinary treatment.

For our new era, then, a new philosophy. But what shall it be? That depends first of all on your own nature. It will, however, take cognizance of at least three modern "musts" which may be stated as:

1. The old "success" philosophy is now foundering. Desert it at once.

2. Change is a dominant note in these new times.

Tomorrow, anything may happen. Therefore — be flexible.

Learn how to adapt.

3. We approach an Era of New Leisure. Its philosophy has still to emerge. Face it as fearlessly as the Viking of old, westward bound. Make the most of the rich opportunity it brings.

Suppose we examine each of these in turn.

Until 1929, generally speaking, we were trained to master the environment and surpass others in money-making. This led to a philosophy of combat. So now, the hint of an obstacle touches off masterful drives in most of us. When we set ourselves to conquer, we grow tense. That is all right as long as we make headway and keep shifting; for each shift of drive changes our tensions, and thus prevents them from upsetting our bodies.

Our pioneer philosophy in America worked pretty well, as long as we were transforming forest to town, log cabin to mansion, pittances to millions. But a time came when the country filled up, wages dropped, earnings shrank, prospects of high success dimmed. Everything slowed down. Everyone strained all the harder—but efforts were blocked. We still planned conquest, where conquest was not possible. The physical effect in such a situation is that we "get set in our ways," go rigid in spots, and thus block the flow of normal bodily secretions and blood. We keep on futilely until we collapse. Then our bodies finally have their chance. But—it may be too late.

What about the now popular Philosophy of Gloom as a substitute? Its theme you know, runs something like this: "Life is too hard to take it easy. Men must lie awake wondering how to make

ends meet. Women must worry over futures of their sons and daughters. The Golden Age of Easy Success has passed. All of us must fight harder to live. The struggle for existence grows grimmer hourly..."

That way-of-thinking is born out of overstrain: of daily work, of the loss of fortune or former status, of loss of prestige or self-respect brought on by past disasters, of desperate efforts at rehabilitation. If you put the man who utters that philosophy under the microscope, what do you find?

At his worst, he goes to bed literally hungry. His stomach muscles are tense. He lies awake in the dark

with clenched fists. He rises in the morning weary and drawn. His stomach, from prolonged tensions of hunger and worry, has trouble assimilating the coffee and food at the restaurant he patronizes; and that sets up further tensions...

That is this philosopher of gloom at worst. At his best, he takes his troubles to bed with him, worries without end, tries to fight the entire cosmos.

We evidently need something more wholesome. What shall it be?

You are intelligent. You don't want to "kid" yourself. Your philosophy, therefore, will take in all the realities, and you will not delude yourself with Pollyanna optimism. On the other hand, you will not grow discouraged and depressed and persuaded of futility when the picture for you seems blurred and black. You will, instead, adopt the attitude which leads most surely to relaxation: namely, the aesthetic attitude of drifting with the stream. You will "let go"; allow nature to take her course; cease driving to hurdle obstacles that can't be hurdled. You will take things as they come, analyzing each new situation, overcoming difficulties—but forgetting the problems you cannot solve.

You will let your mind knock off, refuse to let it cause your muscles to grow tense *when no action is possible*. Perhaps you will take up some new study that has always appealed [Continued on page 51]



# Give Your Town a Personality!

By Earnest Elmo Calkins

**W**OULD I, I wonder, be exceeding my privilege as a sort of guest in this magazine, if I made a mild protest against the idea of a floral Rotary emblem twenty-three feet in diameter, the plan for which I find among Rotary literature? Because, to be honest, this is an idea which I hope will not be popular. I can understand and sympathize with the pride members take in their symbol and a desire to blazon it on the hillsides, but I feel that this pride and desire can be expressed in better ways.

Stiff, artificial designs worked out in growing things are seldom successful, largely because nature does not work that way, and in the end the best effects are those which follow natural lines. Such set forms are merely stunts, a sort of advertisement, and their success depends on the violence with which they quarrel with everything around them.

In the same category belong those railroads, real estate developments, and even cemeteries, which love to embroider their names on the turf in flowers, foliage plants, or painted rocks. A still more distressing symptom is the way in which patriotic societies erect huge monuments on top of mountains, and even carve a bold promontory with the face of some military hero.

I would not like to think this represents the

Beauty isn't something just for national parks and rich estates. It's within the reach of every community that really wants it.

attitude of Rotary toward the beautification of landscape, and I am sure it does not, for among Rotary bulletins I also find the five-year beautification plan of the Rotary Club of Lorain, Ohio, which fills me with enthusiasm. Among other measures it contemplates a lilac club which will pledge itself to plant yearly at least five hundred of these always delightful shrubs in the town wherever they will do the most good. The good they will do will be a lasting benediction of beauty. Towns have been made famous by less than that.

There exists a great opportunity in nearly every community to wipe out the more distressing evidences of our industrial civilization, and to bring back the charm that was lost in the haste and waste of making the country over for the occupancy of man. It is a job just made for Rotarians, working through their club or some other local group, for it requires organization, public spirit, local pride, and desire for service. It only remains that all these should be pointed in the right direction and animated by a sound understanding of what makes beauty in a community.

A new country like the United States, for example, passes through three stages. When nature has finished her job and turned the land over to the tender mercies of man, she leaves it sightly. Her taste is impeccable. Even her wild and barren wastes



*Paul Harris, father of Rotary, setting a "friendship tree," Berlin, Germany—and a good example for Rotarians.*



have a somber charm. Whether she attempts the grand, the terrible, the beautiful, or merely the picturesque, she invariably succeeds. Let your eye rest on any untouched bit of landscape and see how it composes, how satisfying it is. But man, of course, cannot exist in numbers on any one spot without making some sort of compromise with nature. The first effects of his impact with forest primeval or virgin soil are lamentable.

He comes with his ax and his plow, his cement blocks and his corrugated iron, his barbed wire and his coal fires. The pioneer was not concerned with beauty. He did not go into the wilds to enjoy the scenery. Subduing a new country is an arduous job, and there is little time and strength, even if there were the inclination, to conserve the beauty nature spreads so lavishly. The pioneer does not even conserve the natural resources which led him into the wilderness. The fury of the early settlers against trees is something beyond comprehension. They considered them natural enemies, just as they did the aborigines, and exterminated both by every means in their power, fair or foul—mostly foul.

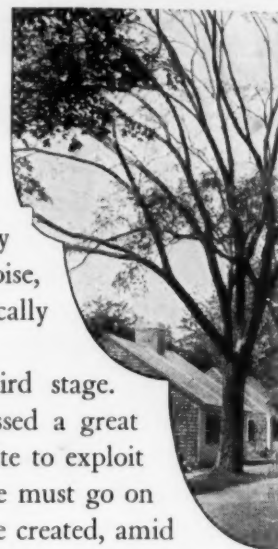
The urge behind the pioneer in America, as in other new lands, was economic. He sought the frontier to better himself, and he began by laying it waste. The pioneer cut down trees, burnt off forests, blasted rocks, dammed watercourses, and built

factories and foundries and furnaces and railroads wherever he needed them. The smoke blackened the air. The chemical waste polluted the rivers and killed the fish. The country was filled with soot and noise, and we had what is ironically known as civilization.

And now comes the third stage. Some of us realize we missed a great opportunity in our mad haste to exploit a new country. We find we must go on living in this world we have created, amid dreary stretches of buildings, flat dull cheerless main streets, untidy sprawling slums, hard unshaded roads. We miss the trees and flowers and grass that made the country so pleasant to look at, and we are wondering how much of that natural beauty is possible in connection with our design for living. We have further learned that we destroyed something valuable, that beauty is a natural resource exactly as coal, oil, timber, iron, water power, that the penalty of living in an ugly, noisy, dirty world is excessive, and what is more, that within certain limits it is unnecessary.

We know now that it is possible to eat our cake and have it, to use our trees and to preserve our forests, to cultivate our land without destroying its charm, to build our cities to look at as well as live in. We know that too much of our environment is ugly, that it tires us, that *it costs us money*, and is depriving us of our birthright.

Now comes the era of zoning, town-planning, roadside landscape commissions, garden clubs, model

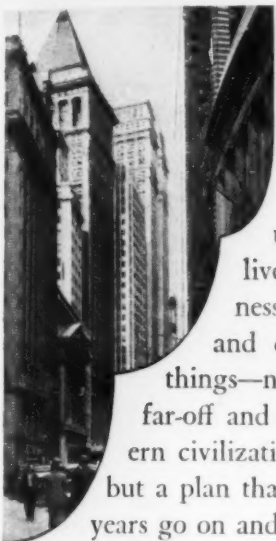


BEFORE—The "hidden slum and dump" near Wakefield, not far from New York City.

AFTER — Showing what cleaning up, filling in, and planting trees can do. Attractive Bronx Parkway has resulted from the vision of one inspired man.



Photos: Westchester County Park System



towns, organized effort to make the world as attractive as nature intended it to be. The next age will be the Age of Beauty. And by beauty I mean a useful beauty, one we can live with and use in our business, one that pays in dollars and cents as well as in higher things—not merely escape to some far-off and favored region where modern civilization has not yet penetrated—but a plan that grows and develops as the years go on and gets better with time.

We each have our spot, or community, where our home and business are, where we live; and our first responsibility is to that. We each radiate some influence, have some effect on adjacent territory, our neighborhood, our town, our club. Such things spread. They are contagious. One man can make over a village, a town, or a part of a good sized city, if he has vision and patience.

Did you ever sit at the window of the Commercial House in some forlorn town and look down on its Main Street, the treeless stretch lined with buildings of every shape and description (but no one by any happy accident either attractive in itself or as part of the ensemble) and imagine what you would do if you were God, or even a first-class architect with a bankroll like Rockefeller's?

An architect did that once. He was waiting between trains in just such a place, one of the tank towns of America's Middle West, and to pass the time he took out his sketching block and made the town over. He redesigned the facades of Main

Street, with as little rebuilding as possible, merely taking off a few false fronts, lining up the cornices, hiding some of the eyesores, changing the color scheme with paint, and doing a little planting in the open places. And a miracle was wrought. By another miracle he had the opportunity some years later of carrying out his plan, and one town learned how comparatively simple it is to make the best of itself instead of the worst.

This sort of thing is going to happen more frequently in the future. Professional builders, real estate promoters, public officers, as well as business and professional men (and that just about covers the membership of Rotary) are beginning to learn what nature knew long ago, that not only is the highest way the sightliest way, but that beauty pays better than ugliness.

There are many instances to prove this theorem, not the least of which is the Bronx Parkway, Westchester County, New York, which has already paid back its cost in higher taxes from the property along the right of way. If there is any man who thinks his home town is hopeless let him study the "before and after" pictures of the hideous slum and dump that the Bronx River was before William W. Niles had his vision, and what it has become by merely cleaning up the man-made waste and detritus of civilization and letting [Continued on page 53]



BEFORE—An eyesore at Greenville, South Carolina... a hillside, ditch, culvert, and a dying oak tree.



AFTER—The washed-out bank filled in, a rustic rock path and bridge leading to a pool, a "doctored" tree, and an interesting arrangement of evergreens and shrubs.

Photos: "Better Homes and Gardens"

### The Case — Pro and Con

"New Deal" legislation has again focussed wide interest in the proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It is now up for consideration before several state legislatures.

**THE PROPOSAL:** (1) The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age. (2) The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of the state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

## Child Labor Amendment?

**Yes—**

**Says Jane Addams**

*Social Worker, Founder of Hull House*

**A**S CITIZENS in the United States, we have always tended to confuse self government with local government. This may have an historic background because the town meeting was the first government unit among those who formerly had been governed from far-away England. But in point of fact we exercise the prerogatives of self-governing citizens exactly as much when we vote for a United States senator or president as we do when we vote for an alderman or mayor, and in many cases the former represent more definitely the government policies in which we are deeply interested.

Something of the same confusion has arisen between state and federal authority, as is shown by the discussion of the constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to deal with the problems of child labor. We are told that if any such power were given to Congress it would send federal inspectors into every home, every family, every school, every church in the land to see whether a minor was doing anything which Congress, under authority of the amendment, had either regulated, limited, or prohibited.

And yet we know that the legislatures for the various states have actually for more than a hundred

years dealt with the problems of child labor, ever since Massachusetts in 1824 authorized a legislative investigation of conditions surrounding working children. These various states have never yet been guilty of the drastic use of power which the opponents of the federal amendment predict Congress will use.

Of these accusations, Father John A. Ryan, of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, says:

The language used by many of the opponents of the amendment to characterize the legislative and executive departments of the federal government, is scandalous and unjust. It implies that the average member of Congress is either a fool or a knave, and the average administrative official an arrogant tyrant. . . . After all, the government in Washington is made by the American people. In wisdom and moderation it compares favorably with the governments of the states. . . .

**T**HERE is no reason to believe that Congress would abuse its power and the reasonable provisions of the two federal laws, previously enacted, indicate that Congress would be conservative in regulating child labor.

The first Federal Child Labor Law, approved on September 1, 1916, prohibited the shipment in inter-





state and foreign commerce of goods produced in mines or quarries in which children under sixteen years of age were employed, or in mills, canneries, workshops, factories, or manufacturing establishments in which children under fourteen years of age were employed, or in which children fourteen to sixteen years of age worked more than eight hours a day or six days a week, or between the hours of 7 P.M. and 6 A.M.

This law was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court on June 3, 1918, on the ground that it did not constitute a legitimate use of the Interstate Commerce Act. However, every care was taken to safeguard the integrity and purpose of the law, which had been in force nine months before it was declared unconstitutional. The verdict had a bare majority of one in the Supreme Court, and there was almost universal testimony to the salutary effect of the law.

The second Federal Child Labor Law, included in the Revenue Act approved February 24, 1919, imposed a tax upon profits of all mines and manufacturing establishments employing children in violation of the standards set in the first law. It was declared

unconstitutional on May 15, 1922, after it had been in force for three years and its results also had been widely acclaimed.

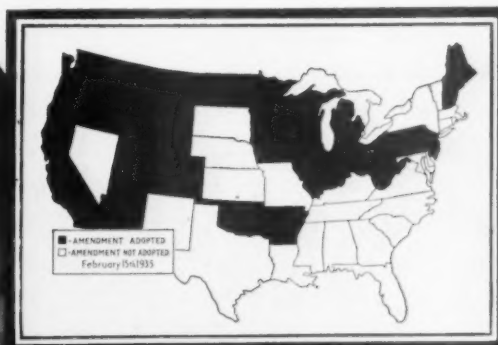
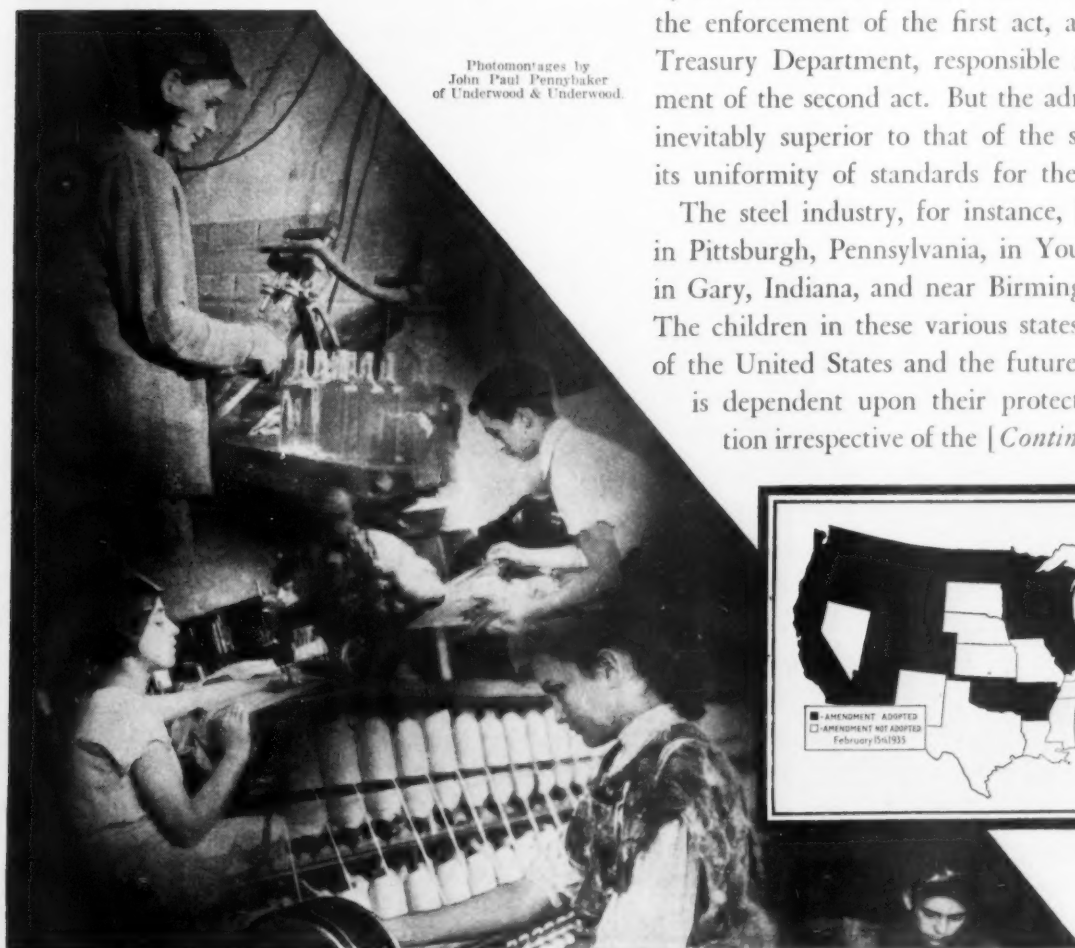
Why do we consider the state legislatures so much wiser than Congress? Almost every state in the Union has passed some sort of child labor legislation. Their legislatures as a rule have set up certain age, educational and physical standards which the child must meet before he can be employed in a specific list of occupations. They limit his hours of employment during the first years of his working life and protect him from engaging in certain hazardous employments.

**T**HE state laws are enforced through a work-permit system administered in most states through local school authorities and through an inspection of places of employment by a state agency. Compulsory education naturally regulates the employment of children during school hours.

Coöperative methods similar to those employed in the most advanced states were also used in the enforcement of the Federal Child Labor Law; first by the Children's Bureau, which was charged with the enforcement of the first act, and later by the Treasury Department, responsible for the enforcement of the second act. But the administration was inevitably superior to that of the states because of its uniformity of standards for the entire country.

The steel industry, for instance, has large plants in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in Youngstown, Ohio, in Gary, Indiana, and near Birmingham, Alabama. The children in these various states are all citizens of the United States and the future of the republic is dependent upon their protection and education irrespective of the [Continued on page 45]

Photomontages by  
John Paul Pennybaker  
of Underwood & Underwood.



# Child Labor Amendment?

**No—**

**Says C. L. Bardo**

*President, National  
Association of Manufacturers*

**T**HE grave danger in the pending Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is that in the hysteria accompanying the depression, with its resulting unemployment, we shall rush through a new law of the land which for years to come will prove a millstone about the nation's neck.

During the early years after Congress submitted the proposed amendment to the state legislatures for ratification, thirty-six states either by action of one or both houses rejected it. Now, as an emergency measure, idealistically envisioned by its proponents as a means of curbing unemployment, we find the question again being pressed for action.

The amendment cannot be viewed in its broad aspects without a realization that it involves further centralization of government in Washington and the creating of a gigantic new trend toward bureaucracy, with a consequent lessening of the sovereignty of the individual states composing the United States. The difference, however, between laws recently enacted by Congress which have further centralized the government and a constitutional amendment is that the former, once they have served their purpose or have failed, can readily be repealed. A constitutional amendment, on the other hand, is a permanent law, offering long and difficult obstacles to effect its removal regardless of its proven faults. There are longer years of repentance.

We have a most potent illustration in the prohibition amendment. It was added to the constitution largely as a result of war-time propaganda, yet it

took fifteen years to get it eliminated and to restore to the states their sovereign powers.

In arousing the hysteria through which they hope to hurry the Child Labor Amendment to ratification, some sponsors have broadcast constantly the contention that the principal opposition comes from employers actuated by purely selfish desires to "exploit" child labor. Such is in no wise the truth. A glance at the records will show.

Let us, first, consider agriculture. The American Farm Bureau, late in 1933 when the issue was being widely discussed, passed a resolution which says in part:

We reaffirm our former opposition to the proposed amendment. . . . We are not, however, in favor of denying the employment of the youth of our land, particularly in those months during which school is not in session, or in the daylight hours of the school period before and after school ses-



Photomontages  
by John Paul Pennybaker

sions. The habits of industry on the farm and in the city, which are inculcated by the employment of youth, are an invaluable asset in later life.

"As to the Child Labor Amendment," Archbishop Glennon, about the same time declared in St. Louis:

None of us advocates driving children into factories and stunting their youthful lives, but there is another side to this legislation. We have no right to concede, you parents have no right to concede, to the United States government the right to regulate the lives of your children.

Cardinal O'Connell echoed the same sentiment, declaring, "I am personally, as always, against it."

The legal aspect claimed the attention of the American Bar Association. In August, 1933, it resolved that the Child Labor Amendment:

... should be actively opposed as an unwarranted invasion by the federal government of a field in which the rights of the individual states and of the family are and should remain paramount. It should also be opposed on

the ground that the Constitution should not be encumbered by prohibitory legislation.

Child Labor is disappearing, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, has pointed out, "by the direct influence of public opinion and by the action of state authorities." The Eighteenth Amendment, he adds, "was the worst possible method of attempting to deal with the problems created by the liquor traffic," and the proposed Child Labor Amendment:

... would once again, and to an unbelievable degree, invade the police power of the states, open the door to bringing the whole of our educational system under federal domination, and put back for a generation the now rapidly growing movement to put an end to child labor throughout the land.

Such statements counselling so strongly and sincerely against ratification of the amendment are not to be discounted.

It is important, in any consideration of the question, to analyze the very widespread belief that the extent of child labor has been general within industry. If we confine our consideration to those under sixteen years of age—and we do not concede that those sixteen and seventeen are children in the general sense or that the same problem exists—we will find that the volume of child labor is not nearly as great as was generally believed, even before the NIRA (the National Industrial Recovery Act), an emergency measure, was passed. And though we consider those sixteen and seventeen years of age, the problem is not as great as has been frequently stated.

Figures show that in 1920 some 34.3 per cent of the sixteen and seventeen-year-old persons employed were in manufacturing and 29.7 per cent in agriculture. In 1930, this situation had practically reversed itself with 26.9 per cent in manufacturing and 34.6 per cent in agriculture. These figures, however, achieve particular significance only when we know that during this same ten-year period, there was a decrease of 13.6 per cent in the total number of all [Continued on page 47]



Photos:  
Underwood &  
Underwood

A few of the alphabetical abbreviations in the American "New Deal": RFC—Reconstruction Finance Corporation; FHA—Federal Housing Administration; NRA—National Recovery Administration; CCC—Civilian Conservation Corps; TVA—Tennessee Valley Authority.



# 'Time is No Snail'

By Harry Kurz

**H**E WAS a Sevillan, an up-standing old man, sturdy, well-formed. He leaned on his bench with an immense square plane in his massive hand, his gray shirt streaked with sawdust, his face powdered with it, his hair white and thick and oddly clean, an old master craftsman whose presence touched me to respect.

I had come to the craftsman with a simple errand and I felt a bit abashed before this philosopher of wood-working when I proposed that he make me a small box. His smile set me at ease as well as his urbane acceptance of the commission.

"You are a stranger here in Spain, then, Señor?" he asked, his swarthy face clearing with a friendly interested light.

"Yes," I replied, "from North America."

"From North America! You have come a long way across the seas. Many of my friends went to the Americas, and I always said that some day I would go there too. That was long ago and time is no snail. My old master died and—and . . ."

His face suddenly assumed a sad reflective look. I felt there was a story, some placidly stoic tale hovering on the lips of this simple master, which he might deign to tell me if I said the right words.

"Life was a little hard," I ventured, "it took money and courage to leave one's land, one's friends, perhaps forever."

"No," he smiled, "I had money and ambition and my trade in hand. We say that he who at

thirty has no sense and at forty no property, cannot amount to anything. Well, at thirty I had the normal amount of both and yet I could not go to America. It was very funny, a sort of trick of life."

He stood a silent moment as I gazed with fresh

A story of a young man's dream caught by millstones of fate and a moral principle . . . Continuing the 'Adventures in Friendship.'

sympathy at his clear dark eyes. His face was round and gave the impression of belonging with his massive round shoulders. But together with the notion of physical power, the old man gave out a sense of moral strength and of sturdy dependability.

With respect I murmured: "Tell me." He studied me intently, then began his story . . .

"When I was a boy, twelve years old, my uncle in the North—I was an orphan—apprenticed me to a carpenter friend here in this city. I swept the shop, ran the errands, learned to smooth a bit of wood without turning the edge of the plane. I lived in the master's house, ate and slept there.

"His wife scolded me much in order to teach me manners, but I loved my master. He was showing me how to earn my bread by making a clean dovetail, for he was a cabinet maker as well as a carpenter. And in time I knew that I could depend upon my hands to earn my food wherever I might happen to be.

"I began to dream of going to America, as others here in Seville had done. Stories of their good luck drifted in to us young apprentices, from letters, from relatives, and our imaginations danced as we walked and talked along Sierpes in the evening after the day's labor. We would dream golden dreams over the café tables till early in the morning. Well, most of us never went. Who does not want to when he can, can't when he wants to. I, too, was destined to remain but it was not for a reason that I could then imagine.

"My master was a good master, wise and just, forbearing, and marvelously patient with his shrewish wife. He

treated me well, paid me journeyman's wages sooner than many another would have done, and I saved all I could for the voyage to America.

"We became good friends, I imitating his calm resignation before his wife's tongue and he all the



"He studied me intently, then began his story."

more beholden to me for this proof of my devotion to him. Yes, we became very good friends, and I loved him as I might have loved my father. Señá Juana was not really a bad woman, in spite of her tongue. A tongue without chain gives the worst pain. But she was, on the whole, a good woman, a woman of her house, hard to please, but a good woman.

"When I was twenty-three, I met Amparo and married her, and for a while we stayed in the master's house. Amparo and Señá Juana were not very friendly together, and a few years later I thought the time had come to open a shop of my own, since I did not yet have enough for the journey across the sea.

"REMEMBER the day when I broached the matter to the master. He raised no objection. He was a just man and he knew that some day I had to leave him. That time I loved him more than ever as he smiled his encouragement to me, a little saddened because I was going and he would have to look for a new apprentice to train to submission to his wife's peevish tongue. The next evening that tongue lashed us all, particularly me, for Señá Juana had heard that I was planning to open my own shop. She said they should have known that after filling the belly of a worthless boy for years, as soon as he thought he knew his trade, he would open a shop for himself and take the bread out of his master's mouth.

"I was a little angry to hear her talk in this fashion after my fourteen years of honest service to my master, and I should have answered her sharply had he not got behind her and made signs to me to keep my lips shut. He was shaking his head and waving his hands before his lips so frantically that even his wife felt the air disturbed and turned on him. I laughed outright and forgot about my ire, knowing what she would have said to my master if she had suspected that he was signaling me not to mind her. Alas! Master did not heed our old wisdom—"Treat

woman as your equal or less if you want to be the master of your household.'

"Well, I opened the shop, this very place in which I have now spent so many years. And my friendship with my master went on uninterrupted. Señá Juana, too, presently moderated her persistent mood of suspicion and ill-will. The master sent me work, gave me advice, and proved himself the good man I knew he was.

"Amparo and I should have liked a son, but God did not so will it. Our house was quiet with just us two in it, but it was never dull. We were happy and we prospered and saved.

"I had not forgotten my dream of going to America, and now after a few more years passed and we had no children, we came to feel that it was by way of an encouragement to travel to a new life in a new world. Amparo was happy enough with me and I was contented with our simple activity, but her dreams like mine were colored with the fancies of a young and different existence, better paid, with a chance to amass enough in a foreign land in a short time to keep us in comfort on our return if we became homesick. We might have gone—who can say? We had almost put by enough to take us over.

"Then one day Señá Juana sent for me. 'Come rushing,' the boy had said, 'the master is very ill and Señá Juana is so scared that she has forgotten to scold and she is crying.'

"The master died that night. Señor, that was the greatest sorrow of my life.

"There were no children. The master had had worse luck than I about children. Some were still-born, others died in infancy. With him gone, Señá Juana was left alone. They say the first breath of air dries a widow's tears, but she cried and cried and then wept and wept. There were not even any near relatives except his

[Continued on page 58]

"Then one day Señá Juana sent for me..."



"Alas! Master did not heed our old wisdom—'Treat woman as your equal or less if you want to be the master of your household.'"





*"Few kinds of humans, I fancy, are more fascinating than these youngsters. They fill my office to overflowing with their hopes, ambitions, problems, doubts, longings . . . And never do they become boring . . ."*

## One Boy, Then Another—

By Charles W. Ward

*Student Loan Officer, Northwestern University*

**M**EMBERS of a certain service club resolved in rather a hurry to establish a student loan fund. Nobody in the club knew a great deal about it; but it seemed to be "a good thing to do." Money, it was presumed, was the chief requisite.

An enthusiastic meeting was held. Considerable sums were pledged. A committee undertook to find boys to give the money to.

Several youngsters were duly packed off to college. The project, once started, was all but forgotten. And what might have been expected to happen, did happen: some of the boys made good records, some did not—and some haven't yet repaid the loans. Today, you can't talk "student loans" to that club without arousing a lot of criticism. They have "tried that," they'll tell you, and it burned their fingers.

Yet—many hundreds of Rotary clubs are finding that one of the most interesting and profitable kinds of work that can be undertaken is to help boys who want to go to college and should go, but who for some private reason cannot finance a college education.

These funds are of many types. In

Lending money to collegians is not so simple as it sounds—if it is done right. And not every applicant should be given help.

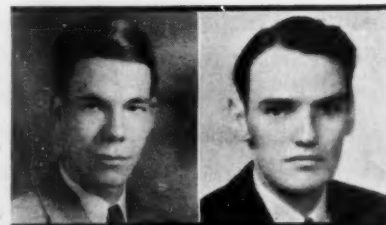
some cases the money is an outright gift, with no expectation that any part of it ever will be repaid. That, in the strict meaning, is a *scholarship*. In other cases, the funds are used for *loans* only, and a business-like contract is formally drawn up. Still others use a combination of these methods.

Now, in talking *first* about money, I have probably begun this article at the "wrong place." The service club which I have mentioned, failed simply because *it* started—and ended—with money. Any club that really wants to be of service to boys and girls had better begin at the logical place, the ambitious student—or else not begin at all.

Few kinds of humans, I fancy, are more fascin-

*Rotary has a special interest in these 1935 Rhodes scholars.*

Rhodes Dunlap,\* Houston, Tex.; J. J. Espey,\* Shanghai, China; Harvey Maguigan,\* Wilmington, Del.; Herbert L. Merillat,† Monmouth, Ill.; Gaston Williamson,‡ Monticello, Ark. (\*Had Rotary loan or scholarship; †a Rotarian's son.)





ing than these youngsters. They fill my office to overflowing with their hopes, ambitions, problems, doubts, longings. These are never twice just the same. And never do they become boring to one who has their interests at heart.

I meet so many of them . . . let me introduce a few of them to you, and see what you make of them. "Taste" them; see if the flavor tempts you.

First, Buck Garner. Buck is a senior in high school, captain of the football team, a good student, and of course a popular chap. Buck doesn't want money: at least, that isn't what he wants chiefly. He wants sound advice.

He is undecided whether to go to a small college in a small city where, as he says, he might be the most important undergraduate and expenses would be less—or to a big university in a big city. He is undecided what profession or vocation to follow. He wonders whether he would be wasting his time to go to college before deciding. He is undecided, lastly, about money. He hasn't a lot of it. He will have to earn as he goes. So he wonders whether to try for a scholarship or student loan.

You see, Buck's problem is—money, and a whole lot else. There are many like Buck of pre-college age. They have a real need for counsel and help. . . .

Second, Sid Davis. Sid is a sophomore at the university. Here are some of the things buzzing around in his head:

He has been invited to join a fraternity, and doesn't know whether to accept. It would cost quite a lot. He would have to work to earn the money. Would the extra work mean giving up his excellent scholastic standing?—and if it did, would

*The late Cecil Rhodes (circle), donor of scholarships for three years' study at Oxford, "mother of universities," in England.*

These 1934 Rhodes scholars, now at Oxford, also have Rotary connections. Reading down: Robert W. Barnett,\* Shanghai, China; Richard M. Goodwin,† New Castle, Ind.; C. Lyman Emrich, Jr.,\* Chicago, Ill.; and Robert C. Moore,† Grand Forks, No. Dak. (\*Had Rotary loan or scholarship; †a son of a Rotarian.)

the fraternity affiliation be worth it?

Again, he wants to know about going into various student activities. Should he keep his nose close to the book-and-classroom grindstone? It would be useful to him to have the point of view on that of someone who is not in the university. Finally, Sid's big problem is vocation. He is wavering between chemical engineering and research, and business administration. He wishes

someone could say a decisive word or two to him. Some-



one outside who knows about it from his past experience, perhaps. . . .

Third, Henry Waters. Henry isn't in college now, or going. He has finished. He graduated two years ago. He borrowed money to get through. He has a job that pays him \$100 a month. Besides living on that, he is helping a younger brother through college. He can't keep up payments on the loan he got to put himself through, without dropping his help to his brother.

Henry gets discouraged sometimes. Can't see over the top of his problems. Of course one answer is, "Get a better job." He would like an older man's competent advice on that!

Also about getting married. He has the girl. But will she wait? Sometimes he gets dizzy worrying over the whole thing. . . .

Buck, Sid, Henry: *they* are the problems of a service club, even more than getting cash and doling it out to needy young men who ask for your help and who happen to be in college or on their way. If the problems of these three interest you as individuals and as Rotarians, it is quite probable that a student loan fund would be an excellent activity for your club. But the work must be handled with unusual discrimination. It is worse than useless to spend benevolence funds helping the wrong boy go to the wrong college for the wrong purpose.

The boy back of the money, I repeat and insist, should be the chief concern of any Rotary club work in this field.

So much can be done to help these youngsters get their feet on the right rungs. Here, for example, is a bright lad from central Illinois. Likeable, with a fine scholastic record so far, and a leader. He said to me:

"Don't you think I should go to a small college instead of a big university?"

"Is it a matter of money?" I asked.

"Well, no," said he, "not altogether. You see,

I'm afraid I couldn't make good in the big university. I'm not used to that sort of life. . . ."

See? He was under-estimating himself, over-estimating the big-city chap. A big university was the very thing he needed most, to put to rout once and for all the big-man, big-town delusion. He really needed to go to the biggest university in the biggest town on earth, because one of the best things any college could do for him would be to teach him self-confidence.

On the other hand, many a big-city boy who can never get a hat big enough to fit his head, needs nothing more badly than a good dose of small college, where everybody will know him, take him to pieces, and reduce his hat-size.

I wish I might make you see all the fascinating sides of students' problems. Perhaps I have said enough, however, to emphasize once and for all that money—cash—while a great and necessary part of the work, is not the end-all and be-all. Many educational fallacies are floating about. It is tragic nonsense to think that every boy and girl ought to go

to college, that any college will do, that what one studies doesn't matter. And it is silly to conceive of a student-aid enterprise merely as a device for giving financial aid and nothing more.

In those Rotary clubs where such funds are being administered most successfully, the men in charge count on making the personal acquaintance of every applicant. They keep in touch with those they help while they are in college. And if the money is to be repaid, as in most cases it is, they remain close to them throughout the first years after college. The money the boy gets may be, and usually is, abso-

lutely necessary to him. But often these personal contacts are infinitely more useful. Some of the clubs that have been operating funds longest (e.g., the Rotary Club of Atlanta, Georgia), take a good deal of satisfaction in listing the boys who, after graduation, are invited [Continued on page 48]

### Loan Fund Pointers

1. Begin with a large objective and a small fund.
2. Expand the fund as experience and appreciation of it warrants.
3. Solicit aid for a boy, not boys.
4. When the project's success is assured, incorporate it.
5. Put only youth-understanding individuals in charge.
6. Give borrowers a "Rotary dad."
7. Interest the whole community.
8. Make sure you have the cooperation of local school men.
9. Deal only with colleges that pledge full cooperation.
10. Treat the loan fund as a business matter—and more!



Photo: Underwood & Underwood

# Land of the Plumed Serpent

By  
James  
Sawders



*This time-worn carving of the plumed serpent—symbol of Quetzalcoatl—adorns a pyramid a few hours from Mexico City.*

**I**N THE evening of the thirteenth of August, 1521, Hernando Cortez, conqueror of Mexico, stood amid the ruins of the once great Aztec city of Tenochtitlan. On every side his glance met scenes of carnage and confusion. The few wretched surviving Aztecs had fled. His men were looting and searching for treasure, the promise of which had led them on this madcap expedition.

This hardy son of old Spain had no tender sensibilities. He surveyed the scene with the greatest satisfaction. And with his bellicose mind well he might. With a few hundred men he had just accomplished one of the great military feats of history, he had destroyed the Empire of the Montezumas whose capital stood on the site of the present-day Mexican metropolis. The fame that he achieved in his native country resulted in his appointment as governor of Mexico.

Mexico City of today is indeed a city beautiful, as many readers of this magazine, attending Rotary's twenty-sixth convention, June 17-21, will see for themselves. Fine modern edifices and lovely old buildings, reminiscent of Spanish colonial days, line its broad, tree-shaded avenues. Here and there public parks with their wide sweep of greensward offer relief to miles of glistening white walls and

huge structures of stone and steel. Magnificent monuments contribute much to the beauty and dignity of the city.

But for even the most casual of visitors comes an added thrill in the thought that for centuries before the coming of Columbus all of this was the scene of the beauties of another and far different civilization. Here dwelt the peoples of another race, looked upon as savages by the "civilized" Europeans who destroyed much of the work of these ancients in their sweeping advance across the country.

Time and again the story of the conquest of Mexico has been told. The praises of Cortez and his *conquistadores* have been sung in both prose and verse, and from these heroic tales most people have gleaned their ideas of ancient Mexico. Naturally, these sagas have led them to believe that the Aztecs must have been the creators of the remarkable civilization existing in old Mexico before the advent of the Spaniards.

Today, however, students of ancient America know that the Aztecs were comparative newcomers in the Vale of Anahuac, the ancient name for the Valley of Mexico. They probably did not arrive in this valley much before the beginning of the





*The eagle, serpent in beak, perched upon a cactus . . . After an old engraving from Durán.*

eleventh century; certainly they did not begin to lay the foundations of their capital city until 1325 A. D.

Not one but many civilizations preceded the Aztec in the valley of Mexico. At some sites, most notable among these San Juan Teotihuacan, archaeologists have unearthed as many as four civilizations, one superimposed upon the other. Evidence indicates that these ancient peoples came into the valley in waves, the migrations taking place over long periods of time—many of them over centuries. From their legends we gather that all—Toltecs, Chichimecs, Aztecs, and others—came from the north. And it is the hope of archaeologists that some day these migrations will be traced all the way back via Bering Strait to Central Asia, from where the foremost authorities on the subject believe the ancient Americans came.

To the layman, the name archaeologist is a formidable one, but it should not be so. True, the man who chooses archaeology as a profession must be learned in order to interpret his finds; but, reduced to its most understandable term, an archaeologist

is simply one who digs up the remains of the long-forgotten past. His principal instruments are the lowly pick and shovel. One noted student of archaeology has called his science "the thawing out of frozen history." For the amateur who devotes a little time to archaeology, it soon becomes a most absorbing hobby.

If such a person visits Mexico, he will find the ruins surrounding the capital city a source of never-ending fascination. For him all the ancient tribes will live again. Shades of old gods, warriors, and kings will flit across the scene at Teotihuacan, Cuicuilco, Tenayuca, Cholula, and even over the Zócalo—the main plaza of Mexico City. For here on the site of the cathedral once stood the Aztec temple to their great god of war—Huitzilopochtli. In fact, shortly after the conquest, the Spaniards tore down this temple and used its stones for the foundation of their own religious edifice.

Some years ago, within a few blocks of the Zócalo, excavations were begun for a modern building, and just beneath the sidewalk the workmen discovered ancient walls and other masonry. These had lain buried for more than four centuries and were no doubt the outer courts of the sacred abode of the God of War. In these ruins of the Aztecs the Mexican government saw an opportunity for preserving authentic



Photo: Casa Calpini, Mexico City

*Popocatepetl—one of the storied twin mountains overlooking Mexico City . . . The Pyramid of the Sun, fifty miles northeast of Mexico City, easily reached by motor cars. It covers one acre and is 212 feet high.*



Photo (right): Rotarian George S. Buchanan

reminders of a civilization long vanished, and today they offer interesting contrast to their modern surroundings in the heart of the Mexican metropolis.

Before further considering the Aztecs, however, let us visit some of the older sites, all of which can be reached—prospective convention-goers should note—within a few hours' ride by motor from downtown Mexico City. Let us make our way to Cuicuilco, an amazing place—one to delight scientist and tourist alike. One of the neighboring volcanoes erupted, some say fifteen hundred years ago, and the lava flow poured down the mountain-side and buried the surrounding country. No matter when this happened, it was long enough ago to give the place an aura of mystery.

Here one may see the pyramid which archaeologists have dug from beneath the lava. In appearance it is very primitive and is doubtless very ancient. Crowned by a rude stone altar, it is roughly circular in shape; and it is thought that this honored the Wind God since the ancients believed that he looked more beneficently on his people when his way was made easier by the circular walls of buildings erected to him.

The Pedregal, as this lava flow is called, is some ten miles long, three to four miles wide, and in



*Cortez, conqueror of Montezuma, from wood-cut of 1575, and facsimile of signature.*



places it is known to run as deep as eighty feet. Recent excavations along its edges reveal the fact that once a large city—a veritable Pompeii—surrounded the old pyramid and that the eruption which destroyed it was a great and sudden catastrophe.

That there were survivors there is no doubt, and it is believed by some authorities that those who escaped built the famed pyramids at San Juan Teotihuacan forty miles away.

Whoever the first inhabitants of Teotihuacan may have been, a large number of its later structures are attributed to the Toltecs whose civilization preceded that of the Aztecs. In fact it was the Aztecs who named their predecessors *Toltec*—an Aztec term meaning skilled worker. From legend and picture writing we have discovered that the ancient Americans were more than artisans. They had their statesmen, their poets, their warriors, and like the ancients of Greece and Rome they had their athletes.

Today one may descend into the subterranean region beneath the Pyramid of the Sun and find

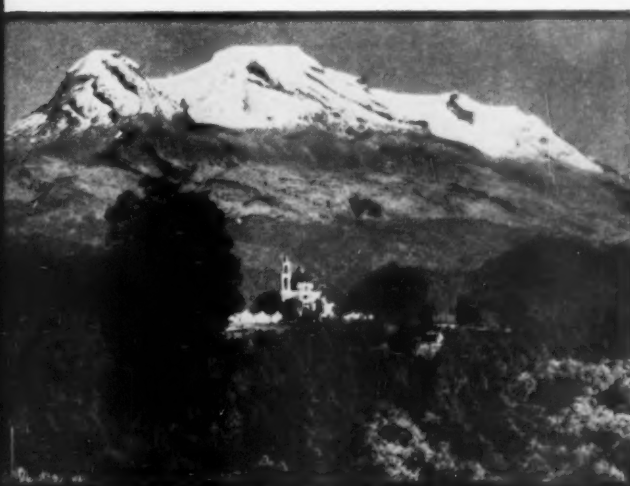


Photo: Botanist Franz Mayer, Mexico City

*Ixtaccihuatl, better known to tourists as "Sleeping Woman." It and Popocatepetl are "the mountains one can't forget." Both have figured prominently in legend and history since the earliest Toltec times.*

*Modern Mexico City is built on the ruins of the old Aztec city of Tenochtitlan, destroyed by Cortez. But a block away from the cathedral may be seen this evidence of Aztec culture. Note the ever-present plumed serpent.*

the remains of a great amphitheatre used by a people who may have antedated the great disaster at Cuicuilco. In truth there is nothing new in the world for, lo and behold, back of the tiers of seats in this old arena are shower baths—recesses cut in the solid stone to which water was conducted through stone pipes!

The pyramids of Teotihuacan, unlike those of Egypt, were not burial mounds. They were altars. On them once reposed shrines to the gods of the sun and the moon. Teotihuacan was a holy city; its name means "where the gods dwell." In what is commonly called the ciudadela, or civic center, stands an altar to the most renowned god of all Mexican mythology—Quetzalcoatl. While reminders of his worship are found at nearly all prehistoric sites, nowhere is his spirit more strongly felt than here. This magnificent altar is embellished with some of the finest prehistoric carvings in existence, done by a people who had not discovered iron. It was carved with obsidian, a volcanic glass which abounds in the neighborhood.

**R**EMARKABLE legends are told of this god who, next to the sun and moon, was the favorite of the ancients. These legends gleaned from the Indians were set down by the Spanish chroniclers soon after the conquest. Contrary to their usual attitude toward the deities of ancient America, these early Spanish writers treated this god with respect, and much of our knowledge of Quetzalcoatl and his cult comes from them. Quetzalcoatl is a combination of two words—*quetzal*, which describes the long green tail feathers of the Central American bird of paradise, and *coatl*, Toltec word for serpent. Green-feathered-snake—so we translate the name of Quetzalcoatl—symbolized by a plumed serpent.

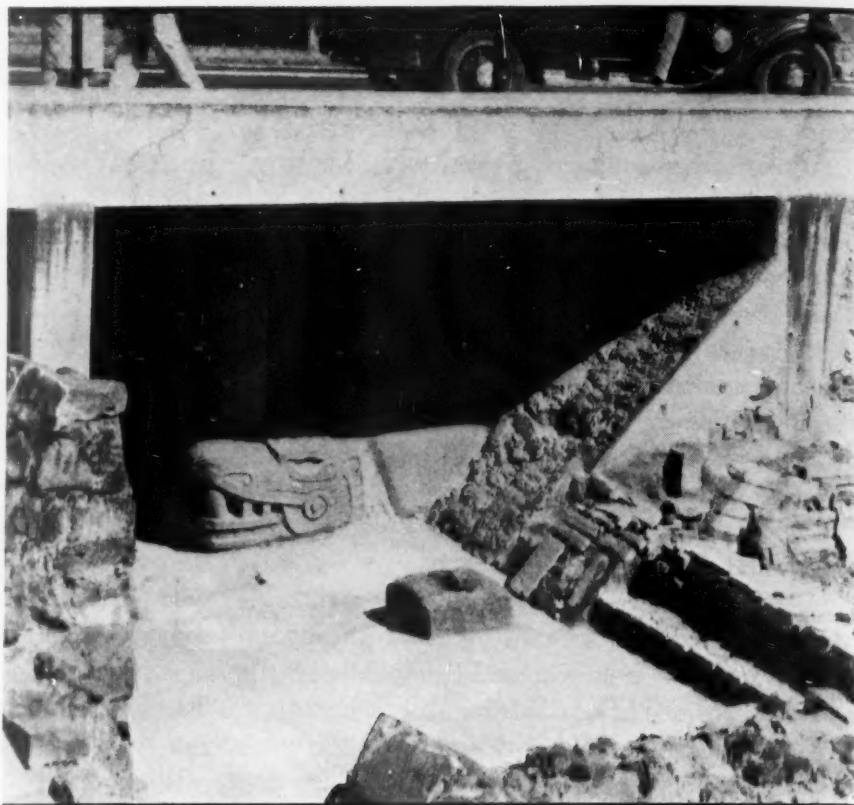


Photo: Geo. S. Buchanan

Quetzalcoatl was a man-god, a fair-skinned god with a long beard who dressed in flowing white robes. He came into the Toltec world some time about the tenth century from a mythical land called Tula, or Tollan, where he had been born of a virgin mother. He came teaching a religion of love and gentleness based on the brotherhood of man, similar in fundamental precepts to the Christian religion, and in striking contrast to the cult of human sacrifice practiced by most of the ancient Americans. He was truly a man-god for he was not merely a teacher of religion, he was a profound scholar of things more earthly. He is said to be the father of much of the Toltec arts and sciences. He was the god of the winds and the god of rain. He was a god of peace, frowning on war and strife.

Quetzalcoatl's favorite city in the land of the Toltecs was undoubtedly Teotihuacan, and here he lived for about a hundred years surrounded by grandeur and luxury. During this time the Toltecs prospered and flourished and their culture reached its climax. Then one day trouble began to brew among the gods of the city. Not being a warrior god, Quetzalcoatl held aloof from this. Fearing his influence, the other gods became jealous and they drove him from their midst. [Continued on page 56]



# Safety First in British Banks

By **W. W. Paine**

*Director of Lloyds Bank, Ltd.*

**T**HROUGH a period of the greatest trade depression which any of us has seen both in England and throughout the world, the British banks—in marked contrast to what has happened in almost every other country—have stood four square to all the winds that blow, and not a single depositor has throughout that period had a moment's anxiety in regard to his deposit with any of those banks. In the United States of America, for example, since 1929 over 3,000 banks have had to close their doors, and in some communities the depositors have lost the whole, or a great portion, of their bank money, and were for some time left without banking facilities of any kind.

Now I am not going to say that mistakes have not been made by British bankers, or that materials do not exist—chiefly in the light of subsequent events—for criticism of the past policy and management of banks as well as of almost every great public institution. There has been in England, and other countries I presume, a large amount of ill-informed criticism. Perhaps the best way of explaining English banking for the readers of this international magazine is to consider the major points of criticism directed against our banking institutions, to comment on them, and also to review, briefly, some of the reasons why English banking has developed as it has.

First of all, let us note that England has the branch-bank system, the strengths and weaknesses of which have already been discussed in these columns. Next, let us bear in mind that banks in England, as well as other countries, have three distinct,

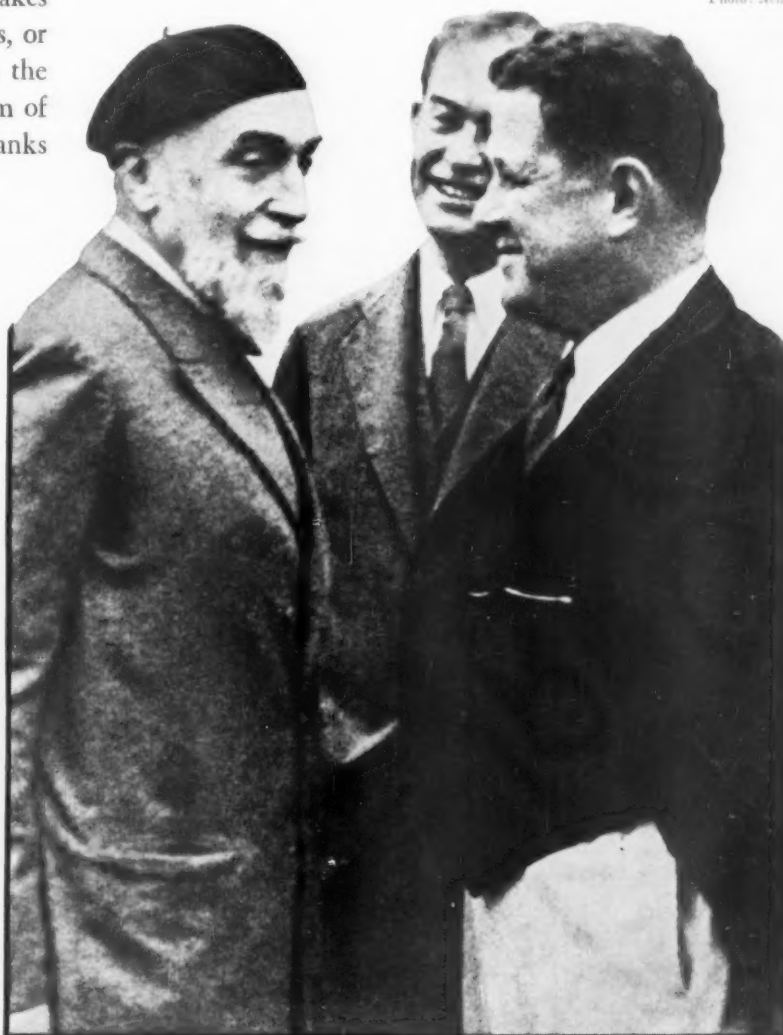
Conservative? Yes—but it is a conservatism born of experience. Criticized? Yes—but a record of sturdy security is the defence.

and in certain cases, divergent duties to perform in the discharge of their functions to society.

These are: to those men and women who are depositors—the safe keeping of whose money the banks are entrusted; to the trade of the country; to the bank's shareholders, wherever they may be.

English banks have chiefly been criticised for the wide difference between the rate of interest which they charge for loans and that which they allow on deposits. One often sees it stated that whereas they

*Photo: Acton*



*Bankers' conference—a candid-camera snapshot (left to right): Montagu Norman, governor, Bank of England; Herr A. Sproul; George L. Harrison, governor, Federal Reserve Bank of New York.*

charge five per cent on loans, they now allow only one-half of one per cent on deposits.

Let us examine this for a moment.

The first answer to this criticism is that it is not founded on fact. It is not true that five per cent is charged on anything like all the loans made by banks. Just as the rate of interest or dividend on stocks or shares is judged and governed by the nature of the security which they offer, so the rate of interest charged on these loans is fixed in some measure by the responsibility of the borrower and by the nature of the security which he is in a position to offer, and the average rate at which bank loans are made today is very considerably lower than five per cent.

Again it is not true that one-half of one per cent represents the rate of interest uniformly allowed on deposits. For years past there has been a rule that the rate allowed in London and the district around it has been two per cent under bank rate, and now that the bank rate has for many months past been reduced to two per cent, this rule has been modified in favor of depositors and one-half of one per cent is allowed on deposits in London. But the rule in the country has always been different. The rate allowed for country deposits was a fixed rate of two and one-half per cent, which did not vary with bank rate, and which was found to suit the needs of country depositors better than a rate varying with the Bank of

England rate. Consequent upon the depression of trade and the difficulty in banking conditions, it has recently been found necessary to reduce that rate of two and one-half to one and one-half per cent.

If the banks are to be strong and stable, their business, like any other business, must be carried on at a *profit*. Consequent upon the increase in the salaries, which during and since the war they have had in justice to grant to their staffs and employees, their expenses have greatly increased.

**F**URTHERMORE, out of every £100 deposited with them, the banks have to keep approximately £10 in cash or on deposit with the Bank of England, which, with another £2 representing cheques uncleared and money that is in transit, earns no interest whatever.

Thus, to keep themselves in a sufficiently liquid position to meet all demands which may be made upon them by depositors, they have to keep a further (approximately) £23 in "short money" or in treasury bills which can be realized at any time, on which the approximate interest earned has since January, 1933, been considerably less than one per cent per annum, so that for £35 of each £100 deposit the average return has been at the rate of less than one-half per cent per annum. This leaves approximately £65 of each £100 deposit to be applied either in loans or invested in gilt edged securities.

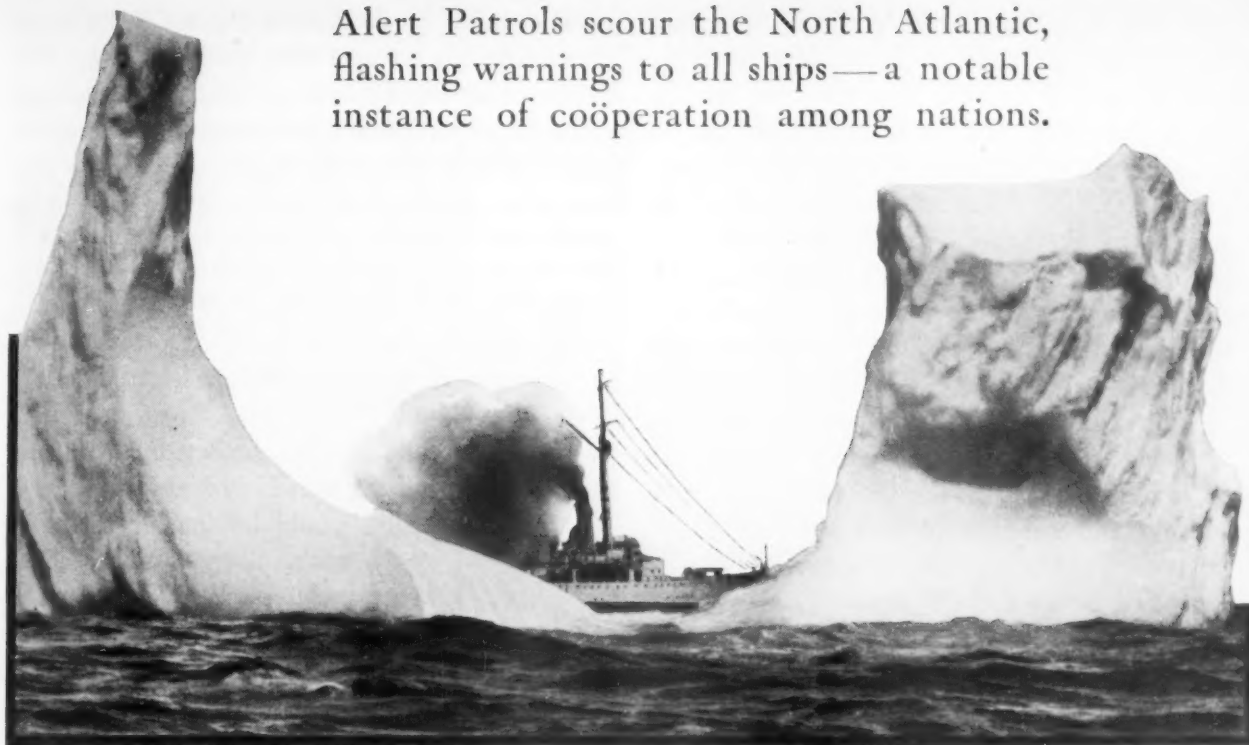
It is sometimes said that the British banks do not grant loans with sufficient freedom. However, the plain fact is that no loan which is justified by the responsibility of the borrower or by the security which he can offer, is ever refused by a bank acting within its re-  
[Cont'd on page 59]

*The Bank of England's bronze doors—symbolic of Britain's conservatism and stability. The bank's origin dates back to 1694.*

Photo: Acme



Alert Patrols scour the North Atlantic, flashing warnings to all ships—a notable instance of coöperation among nations.



## Taming the Iceberg!

By Captain William H. Shea

*Commander, New York Division, U. S. Coast Guard*

*As Told to Leland D. Case*

**D**AWN at sea. With three thousand-odd souls aboard, the giant liner cleaves her westward course in the neighborhood of Newfoundland.

Most of the passengers are asleep. A few hardy ones, however, are on deck. And although this is a region where fog abounds, they are rewarded with a glimpse through field glasses of one of the ocean's most beautiful and dreaded spectacles. Far over waves they see sunlight glisten on the shoulders of a mammoth iceberg.

This ship, any ship, *might* have collided with it. Instead, they circle it widely. They would do so even though fog hung heavy, for ship captains of the North Atlantic know the whereabouts of menacing bergs, even though unseen. How they can do that is a rare story of applied science, and, what is even more striking, of organized coöperation among fourteen nations to conquer a common foe.

Let us take a hypothetical look at the bergs. That old hymn which mentioned "Greenland's icy moun-

tains" was right. The "flood" that they contribute to the ocean every year is billions of tons of solid, aeons-old ice. All icebergs are simply pieces of glaciers. Those that drift in the North Atlantic are mothered in western Greenland. When they slip away from their valley homes, they may be as big as a calf or a two-car garage—or they may be the size of a city block with a skyscraper aboard. It is the latter that used to keep a ship's captain awake on foggy nights.

Most bergs go to pieces in the white North where they are spawned. Some, however, drift southward every year along the Labrador coast and live long enough to pass into that region off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland where shipping lanes converge to form one of the busiest bottlenecks of traffic on any sea. Through this region, which has more than its share of fog, from 1,500 to 2,000 ships' passages are made annually. Considering the size of modern vessels, this means that some \$10,000,000,000 in property, and some 1,000,000 human beings, are brought within reach of the ice peril.

Since the days of the discoverers, mariners have been wary of the Grand Banks. John Cabot on his second voyage to America sailed slowly past dozens

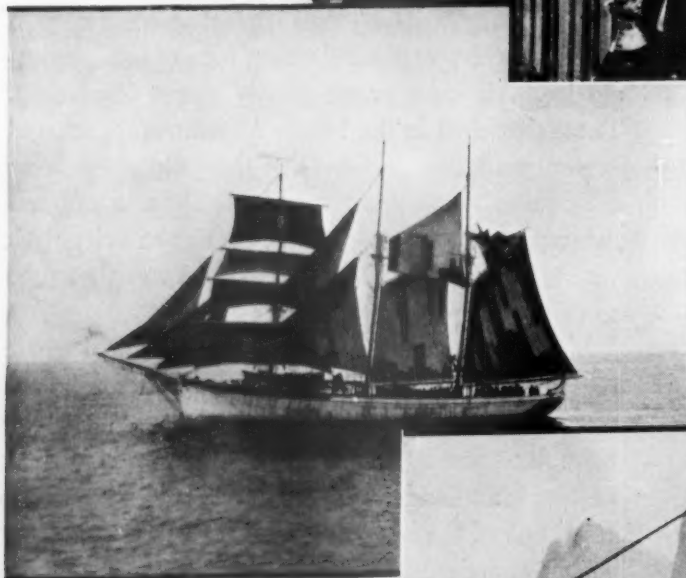
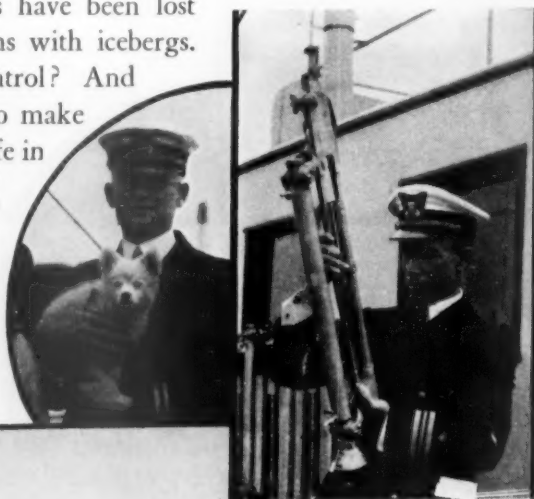


of icebergs, often fog-shrouded, which terrorized his sailors; and the number of casualties to ships, known or guessed at, that have occurred in this region is very large. The last great one, greatest of all, was that of the *Titanic* on April 14, 1912. Everyone remembers how she struck a berg on her maiden voyage, and sank with the loss of 1,513 lives.

This appalling disaster resulted in a public demand for decisive action. In the fall of 1913, therefore, a Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea was held in London. On January 20, 1914, the International Ice Patrol of the North Atlantic was sanctioned in an agreement of twenty-six nations. Since then, not one life has been lost on the United States-Europe tracks, and no vessels have been lost as a result of collisions with icebergs.

But what is the Patrol? And how does it operate to make trans-Atlantic travel safe in dangerous ice months?

*Coast guardsmen like the Ice Patrol and are loathe to leave it. . . . The officer at the right holds a "water bottle" for measuring deep-sea temperatures.*



*Monotony is frequently relieved by fishing vessels bound for the Banks. This one is from France.*

*Cost of the Ice Patrol averages \$130,000 annually. It is divided among the fourteen cooperating maritime nations. Actual patrolling, however, is done by the United States Coast Guard.*

It is operated by the United States Coast Guard. The cost, which averages some \$130,000 per year, is distributed among fourteen maritime nations, each paying in proportion to the tonnage of its merchant fleets in these waters as follows:

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	40%
United States .....	18
Germany .....	10
France, Italy (each).....	6
Holland .....	5
Canada, Norway (each).....	3
Belgium, Denmark, Sweden (each).....	2
Japan, Russia, Spain (each).....	1

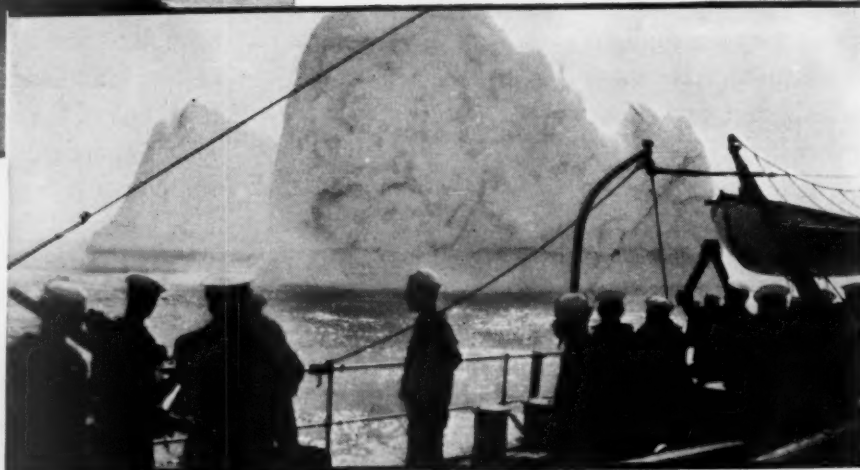
It is a popular notion that the best treatment for an unnecessary iceberg is to blow it to smithereens.

That would be fine, if it would only work. As yet, however, no completely effective and practical way of destroying an iceberg has been found. The Patrol, therefore, usually lets nature do it by the melting process, and mostly confines itself to finding where the icebergs are, and then informing all ships by radio as to their movement and location.

It is only during a certain few months of the year that bergs are a serious menace in this area. They usually reach the steamer lanes on their southward trek in the latter part of March. After the first of July they are rarely seen. The dates differ somewhat in different years, and the Patrol is on guard as long as needed.

It is a fascinating bit of sea work that these ice watchers do, and all mariners in those waters appreciate its value. The boats used are

All photos: N. G. Ricketts



first-class cutters, electrically-driven, 250 feet long, able to keep up a sustained speed of 17 knots, and to lie hove-to comfortably even in heavy weather with the wind a point or two abaft the beam. Each can keep watch over some 30,000 to 45,000 square miles.

**O**NE cutter is constantly on guard in the ice-infested waters during the dangerous season. Its working "trick" is fifteen days, then it is relieved by a sister cutter. It takes two or three days to transfer data and return to base, so the actual time at sea is about twenty to twenty-one days.

Eight times daily the Patrol broadcasts data on all known drifting ice. Naturally, the radio-room of the cutter on duty is the heart and soul of the service.

The following description by Lieutenant-Commander N. G. Ricketts, ice observation officer, gives a good idea of the work:

Each spring the first Patrol vessel to approach the ice regions sends out frequent broadcasts stating that the International Ice Patrol has begun and that ice reports and surface water temperature reports are desired from all vessels while between latitudes 39° to 49° North and longitudes 43° to 56° West. All ice reports received are plotted on special charts at the Patrol ship. The ice and water temperatures which the Patrol vessel herself observes are also plotted. . . . It soon becomes apparent where the ice is located and where the rapidly shifting borderline between the Labrador current and the Gulf stream is, for the time being.

The surface water temperature reports received from passing vessels also serve to keep the Ice Patrol aware of the exact location of all coöperating ships. In case a disaster should occur it is known at once what vessels are nearest to the scene. . . . Regular ice broadcasts to shipping are prepared from the special plotting charts upon which all incoming

reports and the Patrol ship's own observations are entered.

Aside from this immediate service to navigation, the International Ice Patrol has made basic studies of icebergs and currents.

Just as in the air above the earth, at an altitude of five hundred feet the wind may be blowing in one direction, while at a mile it may be blowing in a different direction, so there are currents flowing in different directions at different ocean levels. The larger part—about six-sevenths—of an iceberg is below the surface. Hence its direction of travel may be guided by sub-surface currents.

Men aboard a fishing vessel that hove to one night near a big berg, expecting to wake up near it, found by morning that the berg was horizon down, miles off. A deeper current than the one acting on the ship had carried it away. This frequently happens.

It follows that the future movements of bergs are not predictable with great accuracy. Observations have been made by the Patrol ships of the drift of a number of bergs in given areas for periods of several weeks. When these movements are charted, sometimes the lines of drift [Continued on page 44]



"The radio-room of the cutter on duty is heart and soul of the service."



The crew of the Marion caught this polar bear.



Guardsmen enjoying a swim. Icebergs have little effect on the temperature of water around them.

Most North Atlantic bergs are "calved" in Greenland. Once in the sea, they melt rapidly. Even large ones disappear in ten days.

# 'Good Old Wednesday'

## A Rotarian Parson's Reverie

**I**T is Tuesday evening. There's a cold wind blowing this dark night, making the warmth and cheer of the fire on the hearth very agreeable. So I sit in my favorite chair. On my left, the light of the reading lamp falls pleasantly over my shoulder. On my right stands a little table, laden with books. I reach for the topmost, Pryce Mitchell's *Deep Water*, the autobiography of a sea captain, full of thrilling adventures, charmingly told.

I take it up eagerly but, just as my hand opens the pages, I am arrested by a wisp of song which floats through my mind:

*This is Wednesday, a good old Wednesday,  
Meeting day of Rotary. . . .*

and I seem to hear a chorus of male voices singing it lustily. Judged by the canons of artistic taste, the song is not very high-grade music. Indeed, I heard a young professor of music poking fun at it just the other day. Nor do the words make good poetry. No matter, on this Tuesday night the silent strains grip my attention and start me thinking.

Why is it that every week about this time I look toward Wednesday noon with keen anticipations? I share somewhat the experience of a fellow Rotarian who said that Thursday is the dulllest day of the week, Friday is a bit brighter, Saturday still brighter and so on until Wednesday which is brightest of all, because Rotary meets again. I would not put it quite that way, because being a minister my greatest day is Sunday; but I confess that noon-tide on Wednesday shines for me with alluring luster.

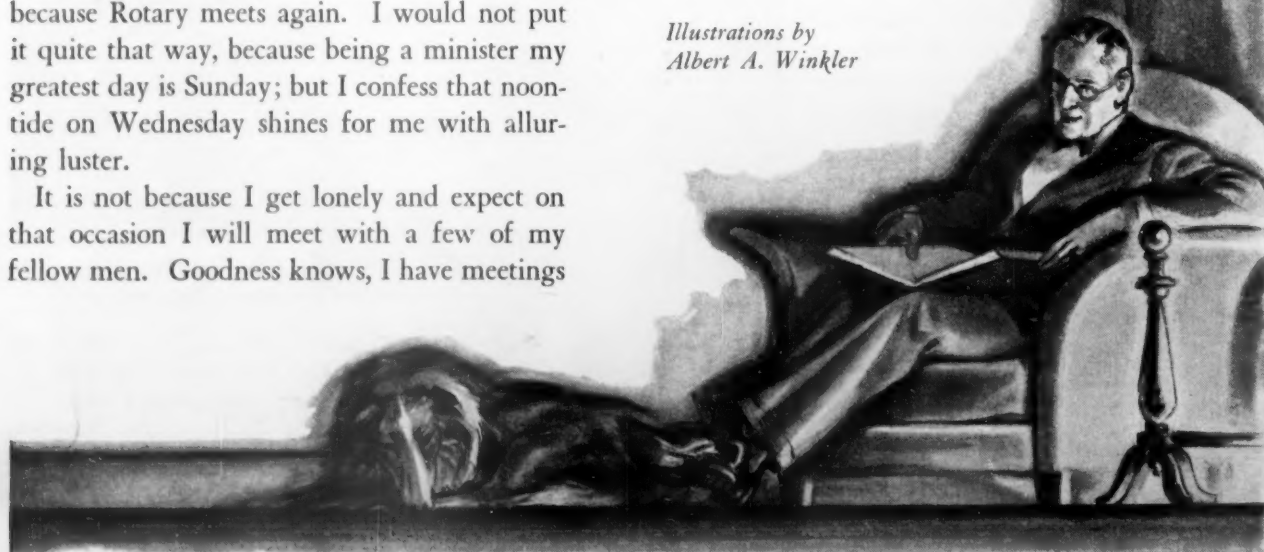
It is not because I get lonely and expect on that occasion I will meet with a few of my fellow men. Goodness knows, I have meetings

enough to go to and my vocation keeps me daily in touch with all sorts and conditions of men.

Nor is it merely because it is a meeting of an organization that is doing good in the world. Rotary is doing that, as most people know; but if that were the reason for my going, I doubt if I should be so eager. There are so many such gatherings for me that it would be hard to keep up zest for one so like all the others. I attend most of them out of a sense of duty, but I am never conscious of doing my duty when I go to my Rotary club. I go—well, because I jolly well want to.

Perhaps, I look forward to tomorrow noon with quickened pulse beat, because I am pretty sure to have a merry time. Ours is a small club in a small town. It happens that we are a congenial group, though congeniality has never been the sole test of membership. In that respect we have adhered strictly to the principles of Rotary. But being neighbors means much to us.

*Illustrations by  
Albert A. Winkler*





For one thing, it means that our fun is unforced. We know each other too well for any one of us to feel comfortable in posing as a fun-maker and jolly good fellow. Our laughter and mirth are the natural and spontaneous expression of mutual affection. We can joke about each other's foibles in perfect understanding. I know of no better test of the spirit of a group than that.

Then I am aware that when I go to Rotary I am at a gathering where my professional status does not count. There is no kowtowing to me because I am a clergyman. Often it is quite otherwise. More than once a keen shaft of wit has punctured my inflated self-importance and laid me low.

There was that time when Tony was making a brief speech and I ventured to heckle him. I was completely squelched when he turned on me and said: "If you don't shut up, our guests will take you for a minister;" and that other occasion when Jimmie, our genial and competent song leader, pounced on me to sing a verse of a song alone. Now my singing is like the dancing of an elephant; we both mean well, but leave something to be desired in the way of artistic execution. I

tried, however, got off key and broke down. I attempted to excuse myself by muttering something about my voice being rough because I had a cold.

"So?" said Jimmie. "It sounded as usual."

Like David Harum's fleas on a dog which keep him from worrying about being a dog, such polite little amenities make me cease to worry about being a minister; which is a discipline good for my soul.

**A**GAIN, it may be that the place of meeting is a cause of my enjoyment of Wednesday noon. We are more fortunate in that regard than many other clubs. I have attended Rotary meetings where the room killed the spirit of fellowship. I remember attending one which was held in a corner of a large hotel dining room, fenced off by a low railing. All our doings were under the eye of the public. Outside the enclosure, casual diners looked on with curiosity or annoyance, while we felt as if we were putting on a stunt for the entertainment of the public. We were all self-conscious.

Every Rotary club should be made to understand and value the spirit of place. Meetings are often ruined by barren rooms and ugly surroundings. Even the arrangement of the tables counts. I once had a perfectly good speech spoiled because the tables were set along the four walls of a large room. I had to pitch my voice across an empty square. Besides, I noticed that the dinner conversation was strained and stilted. Small tables clustered about the head table would have produced a better social atmosphere and a more responsive audience.

Well, as I say, we are fortunate in our place of meeting, a club house at the edge of a pond, a beautiful dining- [Continued on page 61]



# The ROTARIAN

Published Monthly by

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

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**T**HE Objects of Rotary are to encourage and foster:

(1) The ideal of Service as the basis of all worthy enterprise.

(2) High ethical standards in business and professions.

(3) The application of the ideal of Service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.

(4) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for Service.

(5) The recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

(6) The advancement of understanding, goodwill, and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of Service.

## Editorial Comment

### Progress . . .

**I**N IBSEN'S great drama, *The Enemy of the People*, one reads of a town with a contaminated water supply. A young physician makes the discovery. Instead of being hailed as a community benefactor, he is warned and hushed by his fellow citizens who are fearful lest he "hurt the town."

But he persists. The final scene shows him and his family in the house which an infuriated mob has wrecked. His words are "I have made another discovery. The strongest man in the world is the man who stands alone."

Fortunately, public understanding of sanitation has progressed since Ibsen's day. Seldom do townsmen persecute a prophet preaching so obvious a cause as pure water. Sewage disposal plants, community chests, recreation centers—these are evidences that men are beginning to accept, for restricted areas such as cities, the truth of Herbert Spencer's dictum: "None can be truly free unless all are free; none can be truly happy unless all are happy; none can be truly healthy unless all are healthy."

But what shall be said of its application on a broader scale?

### Unfinished Jobs

**I**T TOOK a terrible disaster, the sinking of the Titanic, to dramatize the peril of icebergs so that nations were stirred to form the International Ice Patrol, described elsewhere on these pages. But there are numerous less spectacular enemies of man's happiness and health that stalk across national frontiers almost unchallenged.

Five million human beings are still in some form of slavery. The use of narcotics in unsocial ways is on the increase. Organized white slavery still exists. Diseases yet spread from country to country.

Economic rigidities and tensions, as recent years have demonstrated, cause immeasurable suffering.

Can coöperation of the kind that has proved practical in solving community problems be invoked to conquer these common foes of mankind? Here, *indeed*, is a question . . . one that service clubs well might discuss.

### A Bit of History

**I**N THE archives it is recorded that on February 23, 1905, the service club movement was born. On that day four men gathered in Chicago and formed the first Rotary club, parent of all service clubs. That is historically correct, and yet not a few Rotarians browsing through forgotten literature have exhumed references to earlier organizations that have points of striking similarity to Rotary.

A little known Society of Philanthropists, for example, flourished in France some two hundred years ago. It sought to attain development of the individual, tolerance, and international understanding—objectives that sound like a paraphrase of Rotary's Six Objects. Furthermore, suggests a correspondent, were Confucius, the Chinese sage who was gathered to his fathers in 478 B.C., yet alive, he could accuse Rotary of plagiarizing the motto, "Service above self," from his: "Make your service the serious concern, and let wages be a secondary matter."

Too, the "unique" classification principle of Rotary is not so unique as supposed. In *Rules for the Two Penny Club*, by Joseph Addison, published in 1711, is this: "None shall be admitted into the Club that is of the same trade as any member of it."

Even the name Rotary was anticipated. In the Rev. James Woodforde's Diary, under date of January 13, 1777, is an account of his joining a "Club" called "Rotation." That name was selected because the group met in rotation at homes of the members

—precisely the same reason for "Rotary" more than a century later!

If then, as appears plausible, the ideas and ideals and even elements of the organizational technique of Rotary were anticipated in human history, nice questions arise: Why has Rotary within thirty years established itself around the world? Why isn't the service club movement a hundred or two hundred years old? Has the modern service club something the others lacked?

## And a Look Ahead

**M**UCH can be said for Carlyle's famous remark that history is biography. And yet Paul Harris and the other men who gave Rotary its initial impulse and direction can hardly be the answer to our questions, great though their contributions have been.

Reflection on this problem opens the door to an intriguing vista of thought. It is that, in some way, the service club is an expression of deep-seated, perhaps subconsciously felt, human need rendered acute by mechanical and social change.

The machine has made possible great cities. It has given men mobility, has uprooted them from old environs and crowded them into tall buildings and the chasms between. But as this has happened, men have been fogged with an anonymity and an impersonality that is at odds with the normal desire of the human ego for achievement and recognition.

Mechanical progress has revolutionized commerce. Ancient modes of exchange and old concepts of ethics have been thawed out to be re-crystallized into forms that harmonize with the spirit and tempo of the day. Geographic distance has shrunk, but social distance has developed intricate meanderings that lead through new domains called production, and distribution, and invested capital, and absentee management.

Into such a changed and changing world came the service club. It was "loneliness in a great city" that drew Rotary's four founders together for fellowship. It was a desire to extend the benefits of the philosophy of friendliness that built the still growing list of Rotary club activities bracketed under the word "service."

Crippled children work, boys' work, fair profits, codes of business ethics, dignifying one's vocation, international goodwill and understanding—what are these but a practical answer of practical-minded men to a universal need for human values in an age of steel and power?

Rotary, as Past President Nelson recently declared

in these columns, contains nothing new; the references to the Society of Philanthropists, the Two Penny Club, and the Rotation "Clubb" bear out that statement. Rather, Rotary is to be described as a fresh synthesis of old ideas and ideals, given form and momentum through organization.

That it is filling a needed rôle is evidenced by its membership, today the greatest in its history. That its sphere of usefulness is destined to increase is the only conclusion that can be drawn from the fact that those elements in the social scene which called it into existence and gave it strength are the product of technological progress.

## The 'Secret' of Scouting

**"BOYS,"** a wise man once observed, "are like a bicycle—stable only when going somewhere." Sir Robert Baden-Powell sensed the truth of that when a quarter century ago he gave to England and to the world the Boy Scout movement.

Youngsters of the 'teen age are not philosophers; to their elders they seem to think through hands, elbows, and feet as much as through their heads. They are bundles of exploding energy. The open secret for the success of Scouting is that it provides the expression they crave—but in directed channels.

Scouting has extended to almost every country, taking on local color but always holding to those fundamentals. Rotarians and Rotary clubs have given it support, for they believe in it and approve the way it attacks the "boy problem." They hope that the success it has had in the past quarter of a century will increase in at least geometrical progression in the next.

## The Pacific Conference

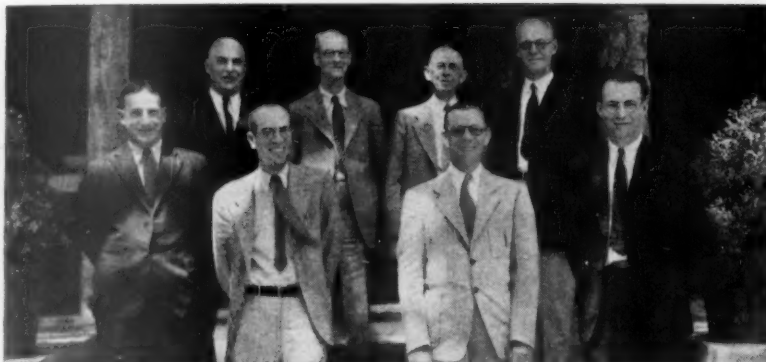
**R**OTARIANS from most of the shores washed by the Pacific are, as these lines are written, speeding towards Manila for what promises to be the largest gathering ever of Rotarians of the Far East. The magnet that pulls them to the Philippine metropolis is the Fifth Rotary Pacific Conference.

These conferences, held every two years, have steadily increased in importance, not only as a melting pot for ideas on matters of purely Rotary concern, but as an open forum where those problems critically affecting the peoples of the Orient may be discussed freely and without cant. The presence of Founder Paul Harris and President R. L. Hill at the Manila sessions is, in itself, Rotary's own testimony as to their importance.



# These Are Rotary Fathers and Sons

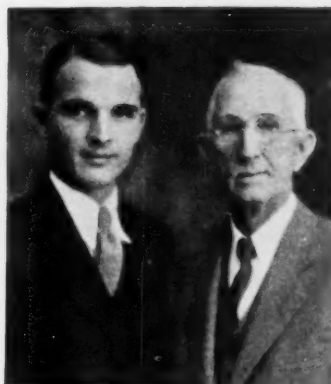
Four fathers and their sons are active members of the Rotary Club at Upland, Calif. The fathers (top row): Gus Hanson, Fred Palmer, Tom Nichols, and Robert Stone. The sons: Kenneth Hanson, Don Palmer, Frank Nichols, and Ernest Stone.



Colonel S. H. Finley (below, center), became a member of the Santa Ana (Calif.) Rotary club back in 1920 and has maintained a hundred per cent attendance ever since. He has had the pleasure of introducing his son, Wendell, into membership.



George J. Smith, first president, Milford (Conn.) Rotary Club, father of present president.

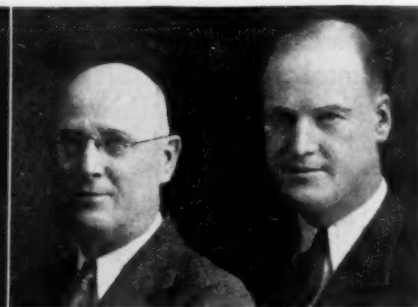
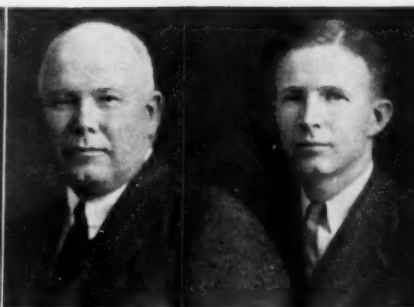


Major Alvin C. Smith, head of the Milford Rotary Club which his father helped organize



Devoted to the six father and son groups of the Manhattan (Kan.) Rotary Club is this half of the page!

Photos (Manhattan): Max Wolf



Left to right: The James D. Colts; Warren D. Womer, Roscoe D. Womer; Harry W. Brewer, Chester C. Brewer.



In the section above are Fay N. Seaton and Fred A. Seaton, Manhattan newspaper publishers. Across the page are Fred and George Boone, who hold the hotel classification.



These three Rotarians (center at left), are in the creamery business. Will H. Chappell (circle) is the father of Earl Chappell (left) and of Kenneth Chappell, a past president of the club.

# Rotary Hourglass

**Paul, Bob Sail.** As this is written, Founder and Mrs. Paul Harris, President and Mrs. R. L. Hill are on the high seas en route to Manila, P. I., for the Rotary Pacific Conference. They are accompanied by District Governor and Mrs. George Olinger, of Denver, Colorado, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph F. Walker of Chicago, Illinois, and several others.

Following the Manila conference, most of the party will journey around the world visiting Rotary clubs in almost a score of countries.

**Hero.** Commander Fritz Kruse, of the steamship *New York*, is an active and interested member of the Rotary Club of Hamburg, Germany. Shortly before Christmas, he directed the rescue at sea of the crew of the Norwegian freighter *Sisto*, off the coast of Ireland. On his arrival at Hamburg he was met by Chancellor Hitler and given the first of the numerous decorations he and his crew have received. Upon Commander Kruse's recent visit as honor guest of the New York Rotary Club, he explained, whimsically, "When I was a sailor forty years ago I was shipwrecked and was rescued by a Norwegian sailing ship, and now forty years afterwards I have been so fortunate as to get even with the Norwegians."

**Chemist-Poet.** Since 1889, when he was graduated from Yale University, Philip E. Browning has been on the staff of that school. He attained international prominence as a chemist, and his name has appeared among the "first hundred" men of his profession in America. In 1932 he retired as associate professor, but retains university connections as curator of the Yale Chemical Exhibits. His fellow

Rotarians of New Haven, however, probably best know him as the man whose motto is: "Say it in rhyme." Whenever a Rotary dignitary visits New Haven Rotary, "Phil" commemorates the occasion with verse. The following typical bit, "Sweetness and Light," was written on the occasion of the visit of Sydney Pascall, of London (classification: sugar confection manufacturing), then president of Rotary International:

*Way back in the distant eighties,  
If my memory serves me right,  
A distinguished Briton came over  
To tell us of "Sweetness and Light."*

*That Briton was Matthew Arnold,  
Who thought it was well worth while  
To interpret to us the friendship  
Of Emerson and Carlyle.*

*Today, in our old New Haven,  
Another apostle of light,  
A British producer of sweetness,  
Has paused in his homeward flight,*

*To tell us how human friendship  
And service are bringing the day  
When a structure of ideal beauty  
May rise from our common clay.*

*For the day is not far distant  
When the Rotary potter's wheel  
Will turn out a thing of beauty,  
The dream of our high ideal.*



*On behalf of the five "Georges" of the Port Arthur, Can., Rotary Club, a contribution was made to a wedding gift fund for their Royal Highnesses, Prince George and Princess Marina. Each George received a souvenir such as above.*

**Convention Headquarters.** Mexico City convention headquarters are at Av. 16 de Septiembre No. 5, (Despacho 202). Howard H. Feighner, convention manager, is in charge.

**Housing at Mexico City.** Each local Rotary club secretary has been asked to forward to the Rotary Convention Housing Assignment Committee (35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago) requests for housing accommodations of members of his club who plan to attend the twenty-sixth convention of Rotary International at Mexico City, June 17-21. Checks for the equivalent of five dollars, U. S. currency, are to accompany each request.

Accommodations in the Pullman City, apartment houses, and private homes are to be assigned, and drawings made for those requesting hotel accommodations, on March 1. Groups of Rotarians chartering Pullman cars on a *per diem* basis for use to, from, and during the convention need not make requests for housing accommodations, nor make the five dollar deposit.

**Assembly at Cuernavaca.** The assembly of Rotary International will be held at Cuernavaca, fifty miles south of Mexico City, just prior to the convention at the latter place. First Assistant Secretary Philip C. Lovejoy is making the arrangements.

**Board Action.** The Board of Directors of Rotary International, at the January meeting, acted upon a number of matters, which are reported in *The News Letter*, published by the Secretariat.

**Egypt . . .** When the Egyptian government decided to appoint a Municipal Committee for the administration of the affairs of Alexandria, its choice fell on four Rotarians out of six Europeans chosen—Past President Ed. Bourré, and Rotarians Carver, Holmes, and Lascaris.

**Ohioans.** The new governor of Ohio is Martin L. Davey, an active Rotarian of Kent. The state director of relief is William Walls, another Kent Rotarian and a former president of the club. The state director of banking is Sam Squire, of Elyria, a past Rotary district governor. And the new governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of the district is Matthew J. Fleming, treasurer of the Rotary Club of Cleveland. "We doubt," opines Secretary Fred Sowers, of the Cleveland Rotary Club, "that any other state has more prominent figures . . . who are active Rotarians."

**New Zealanders Honored.** Three prominent New Zealand Rotarians were included in the "New Year Honours" bestowed by His Majesty King George, writes District Governor John M. A. Ilott from Wellington. "Rotarian Percy Sargood, of the Dunedin club, will in the future be known as Sir Percy Sargood; Clutha Mackenzie, of the Auckland club, will be Sir Clutha Mackenzie hereafter, and Mr. H. H. Sterling, of the Wellington club, has been given the C.M.G."

**EAC to Meet.** The European Advisory Committee of Rotary International is scheduled to meet at Antwerp, Belgium, March 23-25.

**Re: Confucius.** Confucius, the Chinese sage who lived from 551 to 478 B.C., admonished people of his day: "Make your service the serious concern, and let wages be a secondary matter." This, notes Rotarian Charles C. Mierow, of Colorado Springs, Colo., sounds very much like Rotary's "Service above self."

**Rotary "D.S.C."** Past Presidents of the Rotary Club of Milton, Pa., have an unusual, if not unique, way of showing their appreciation of community service rendered by a member of the club. It consists of a formal presentation of a "Distinguished Service Medal" to the man whom they think merits it. Berkeley

V. Hastings was so honored recently. He is one of five brothers who at one time were members of the Milton Rotary Club, and his list of services to his community is so long that one of the past presidents declared: "Berkeley Hastings is to our Milton club as Paul Harris is to Rotary International!"

**Welcome, New Clubs.** Latest clubs elected to membership in Rotary International are: Nowra, Australia; Essex, Ont., Canada; Mazamet, France; Mankato, Minn., U. S. A.; Hsinking, Manchukuo; Melipilla, Chile; Imabari, Japan; Thessalonike, Greece; Sincelejo, Colombia; San Antonio de los Baños, Cuba; Patchogue, N. Y., U. S. A.; Umea, Sweden; Bahia de Caraquez, Ecuador; Norrköping, Sweden.

**Draft "Jimmy."** Past District Governor James H. Skewes, newspaper publisher, has been drafted to serve his sixth term as president of the Chamber of Commerce, Meridian, Miss.

**Reading Guides.** Cyrus P. Barnum, Rotarian, director of the International Relations Project at the University of Minnesota, which was described in THE ROTARIAN some time ago, lets no way slip to foster international understanding. Recently he has issued mimeographed "Have you Read . . .?" sheets, listing books and magazine articles on international problems.

**Eleventh time.** For the eleventh consecutive year, Raymond J. Knoepfel, prominent New York Rotarian, has been elected president of the New York State Association for Crippled Children. Past District Governor Frank Gough, of Brooklyn, is third vice president.

**"Making New Friends."** That is the title of the book by Lillian Dow Davidson, just off the press. It is issued by Rotary International and, many ROTARIAN readers know, consists of Mrs. Davidson's articles on the travels she made with her husband, the late James W. Davidson, and their daughter Marjory, through the Orient. "Jim," it will be recalled, established a chain of new Rotary clubs from West to East. The book sells for \$3.75, postpaid.

**Another Youngster.** Let those Rotary clubs that would boast of "youngest officers" not overlook Hays, Kans. Paul Beckheim was twenty-six when inaugurated as vice president of the Rotary club. He is now twenty-seven—and president.



Photo: Acme



. . . they play golf and climb roofs.

**Here is a Challenge.** The Rotary Club of Holyoke, Mass., has two members in the octogenarian class—John Hildreth, eighty-three, and Pierce Davies, eighty-four. Rotarian Hildreth is a police judge, and can play eighteen holes of golf on a hot day and turn in a score of around one hundred! Rotarian Davies is head of a roofing concern and is as agile as any of his men, thinks nothing of scaling high scaffolds to supervise the work. "We as a club," writes President Morton Hull, "would like to challenge any club to produce a pair of octogenarians such as Hildreth and Davies."

**Ninety!** At Hillsboro, Ill., lives Judge Amos Miller. In January, fellow Rotarians joined to celebrate his ninetieth birthday!

**Lindbergh Trial Note.** The Rotary Club at Flemington, N. J., regularly meets in the Union Hotel. During the trial of Bruno Hauptmann, accused of kidnapping the Lindbergh child, however, it was necessary to hold luncheons in

various churches. . . . The first Sunday after the trial opened so many people visited the courtroom that the sheriff ruled that it not be open Sundays thereafter. The next Sunday, 3,000 persons were disappointed—whereupon Rotarians volunteered to act as guides and ushers. The offer was accepted, and a committee of three—Bill Case, Ned Sutphin, and Howard Moreau—appointed. Twenty Rotarians were assigned to the job, and showed through the building up to 5,000 visitors in one day.

**Forgave Debts.** To the tune of \$12,000, Josiah Sleeper, secretary of the Rotary Club of Chester, Pa., has cancelled all unpaid tuition debts in his business college contracted prior to the 1934 term. It is done because of "our duty" to those "ambitious students who placed their confidence in us and who through no fault of their own found themselves unable to meet their obligations."

**Spanish on Air.** Interest among Rotarians in the Spanish language is growing as the convention in Mexico City approaches. That fact, called to the attention of Kansas University by Past District Governor Robert E. Mohler, has resulted in a series of elementary lessons over KFKU (1,220 kilocycles) on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2:30 p.m., which will continue into May. Kansas University Extension Department also is offering to Rotarians both films and slides—without charge.

**Are You?** The following, scissored from a bulletin of the Rotary Club of Colombo, Ceylon, has been submitted for—and gets—a place on the Hourglass page:

*Are you the chap we read about,  
Who gets there once in four,  
But stays away the other three,  
And thus keeps down the score.  
Are you the "awful busy" cuss  
Who simply can't attend,  
And then finds time to eat his lunch,  
With some particular friend?*

**More White Sticks?** The Rotary Club of West Ham, England, is, according to the records, the originator of the idea of presenting white walking-sticks to blind persons. The recent picture in THE ROTARIAN has led to a request in *The Rotary Wheel* for further information from clubs that have adopted the project.

**Another Civil War Vet.** In these columns, in the October issue, THE MAN WITH THE SCRATCHPAD surmised that "Uncle John" L. Miller, 86, of Sunbury, Pa., was probably the only veteran of the Civil War active in a Rotary club.

As surmises go, it rates low, for comes Rotarian S. T. Baer, of Shoshone, Ida., writing that James L. Fuller, 89, Shoshone Rotarian, was also in the said war, and, like Rotarian Miller, marched with Sherman to the sea.

**Fine!** The amusing letter from John Clark, Auckland, N. Z., published in the Open Forum of the November issue, brings further word that he was fined 1/ (25 cents) for the publicity, whereupon "Blo" Bloomfield, the club's genial sergeant-at-arms, fined himself a similar amount, all for the benefit of the sunshine box.

—THE MAN WITH THE SCRATCHPAD.

*Here's where Rotarians of Flemington, N. J., met regularly, until crowds flocked to the scene of the trial of Bruno Hauptmann, convicted as the man who killed the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh.*



## Readers' Open Forum

[Continued from page 2]

Soon I had Renée's name, age (8 years), and history (her father was killed at the First Battle of the Marne), and address in Southern France, 300 miles from Paris.

Presently letters began to pass between us, and photographs too, and these served to whet my desire to see her. Thus began my several visits to her, to the Continent, and to the British Isles and Ireland. I became Renée's *papa adoptif* and she my beautiful little daughter in France. This happy relationship was kept up for years, and when my permission for her hand in marriage was sought by a young French contractor, papa was happy to give his blessing.

My hobby arose out of the war and my several visits across; going "Tourist" brought me in contact with the finest types of college boys and girls among whom I made many acquaintances and many firm friends with whom I am in correspondence today.

Visits to Ireland, a guest for days at a time in Irish homes, could not but result in attractive "colleen daughters" being discovered. Likewise attendance at national medical meetings in England, where I was a guest in English homes, brought to my attention the typical and charming English types for "daughters."

More or less extensive travel in this country has brought attractive personalities into the circle of my acquaintance, and the result has been a decided increase in "my family of daughters." Many of these dear girls and women have married and I learn of the sons and daughters born to them. Others write and tell me their difficulties, of the problems that come into their lives; so "daddy doctor" becomes to daughters all over the world: a daddy, a friend, and counselor—and the measure of his happiness is multiplied by theirs.

There is no success, no monetary reward in this my hobby of being "daddy doctor" to so many "daughters" but I assure you that there is a deal of pleasure and happiness. Is it possible to measure these by material values?

C. A. WELLS, *Rotarian,*  
*Physician*

Quincy, Ill.

### More About Ray Havens

Starting off the New Year by reading the most inviting-looking articles in THE ROTARIAN, I was immensely pleased and deeply touched by the beautiful tribute paid Past President Ray Havens by his close and appreciative friend, Russell F. Greiner.

It is difficult to see how anyone could have more clearly depicted the beautiful, forceful character of our late friend, and the sense of personal loss which we all felt in the untimely passing of Ray Havens, than has Russell Greiner.

Yet I looked, and vainly re-read the article again, for some little mention of one of the things which I am sure endeared Ray Havens to thousands of his fellow Rotarians—his love of music and his willingness to lift up his fine voice in song, whenever occasion offered. Many was the Rotary club meeting, and the district conference, and the informal assemblage of Rotarians, made the more enjoyable by the presence of Ray and his equally gifted musical wife, and their cheerful willingness to brighten every such occasion with music.

Hence I always regarded Ray Havens as an



"Daddy  
Doctor"  
and  
Renée

outstanding example of a man of business who understood the place which music should have in our daily lives—as indeed should every understanding Rotarian—and lived his belief in his contact with Rotarians and other friends. . . .

Very truly does Russell Greiner say of Ray Havens, that he was "in his friendships, delightful." And because one of the most delightful of his many accomplishments was his ability and willingness to sing, it is my thought that this should by no means be omitted from the record.

FRED W. GAGE,

*Secretary-Treasurer, Rotary Club*

Battle Creek, Mich.

### 24,000 Miles by Air

George W. Gray's article (February ROTARIAN) on the Mayan ruins and the photograph of the Merida Rotary Club prompt me to share with you a 24,000-mile air trip made last fall, included in which was a visit to Merida and an opportunity to study the Mayan civilization.

Enjoying the fine fellowship of Cuban Rotarians at Havana, the next week a swim and lunch at Merida, Yucatan, on to the delightful hospitality of Mexico City's Rotary Club, then down the west coast for an attendance mark at Lima, Peru, followed by a hop further down the coast in time to attend Rotary at Santiago, Chile—all of this by the Pan American Airways.

Then a hop over the Andes in time to attend the Buenos Aires Rotary Club; next, "flying up to Rio de Janeiro," where there awaited a hearty welcome by Rio Rotarians. Leaving Rio on the Graf Zeppelin, November 1st, spanning 6,000 miles over the Atlantic to Germany, I arrived in Berlin with a day to spare for fellowship with the Reich Rotarians.

A trip to Russia by air would have made attendance in Moscow possible, but the Soviet Republic not having businessmen, likewise has no Rotary. Here was one miss in attendance, but the air ride to Italy was accomplished in time to attend Rotary in Rome.

What, I have frequently been asked, do Rotarians look like in all these various countries? My general impression is that if the Rotarians of all these clubs were brought together, shuffled up like cards and dealt out in a dozen

stacks, the most skillful ethnologists would be baffled in determining the respective clubs and countries of each. Also, there is no evidence that the dramatic and far-reaching influences of political and religious upheavals in any of these countries have affected the constantly fine spirit of Rotary International.

Rotary represents a fine class of citizenship in each community—cordial, hospitable, gracious.

But what of Mexico, where the next convention will be held? It is my belief that the next convention of Rotary International offers everything by way of interest, climate, fun, hospitality, and all the things that make a convention a glorious success. No country has more to offer than mysterious Mexico, land of Maya and Aztec history and Spanish hospitality. To the delegate hard-pressed for time, with airways now available, we can say, "Come, let's spend the weekend in Mexico City."

Of course, the 24,000-mile air trip, briefly sketched above, was not made merely in the interest of Rotary attendance, but rather because of a zealous desire to discuss and to study boys' work and youth movements in Mexico, Central and South American countries, and in Italy, Germany, and Russia. As a side line, I wanted to survey the old civilizations of the Maya and the Aztecs in Mexico, and the Incas in Peru. Delegates to the convention should not miss their opportunities to do likewise.

ARTHUR E. ROBERTS, *Rotarian,*  
*Boy Scout Executive*

Cincinnati, Ohio

### Sounds Like Trouble, But—

Page 39 of the February ROTARIAN is going to almost get me in jail unless something is done about it "pronto."

"Nineteen Rotarians have had Perfect Attendance Records from twelve to twenty-two years, etc.," you say.

Why, listen, fellow, we have *thirteen active members* in Detroit Rotary who have Perfect Attendance Records of "from twelve to twenty-one years," and *five more* with eleven-year records—and you take the trouble to hunt all over the United States, Canada, and Great Britain to find NINETEEN!

Here's how we stack up:

Five members with ELEVEN YEARS.  
Five members with TWELVE YEARS.  
Four members with THIRTEEN YEARS.  
One member with FIFTEEN YEARS.  
One member with SIXTEEN YEARS.  
One member with SEVENTEEN YEARS.  
One member with TWENTY-ONE YEARS (now twenty-one years, seven months!).

And just for added measure, we had *seventy-four members* with a Perfect Attendance for 1934.

In fact, we're good.

ELTON F. HASCALL,  
*Secretary, Rotary Club of Detroit*  
Detroit, Mich.

Let Veteran Secretary Hascall not fear incarceration. Arrangements will be made to publish names and photographs of Detroit perfect attenders of the twelve-year class and up.—  
Editors.

### Calendars and Calendars

The article "Let's Improve Our Calendar," by Rufus Chapin, in the January issue should provoke thought on this important subject, but it contains statements which are expressed in language capable of interpretations perhaps not intended by the writer.

His statement that "this calendar (The International Thirteen-month Fixed Calendar) has been adopted for internal statistics by many business firms" confuses the real issue because what these firms use is not a *fixed* calendar. They use thirteen periods of four weeks each, with a special five-week period every five or six years. It is the best conceivable device for getting over the present difficulty, but it does not produce and cannot produce a *fixed* calendar. Arguments based upon its use are not necessarily relevant and, in many cases, would have no existence, if we had fixity by means of one eight-day week at the end of the year.

His statement that "the Swiss Plan (a form with January 1-onday) is sponsored in Europe" might suggest that it is supported by many European National Calendar Reform Committees. It is a very ancient form with January 0 for New Year's Day, and has never received any political support. Those in Europe who advocate twelve months in a fixed calendar support the World Calendar, with the exception of the followers of Dr. Blochmann of Hamburg, whose calendar contains June 31 in every year and December 31 as leap day in leap years.

The statement "Washington was not born on February 22 but on February 11" is playing with language. When no year follows a date, the date has no meaning unless we give it a definition. Any day in the solar year is definable in terms of the distance of the earth on that day from the position of the earth at the time of the spring equinox. The distance between February 11 in the year of Washington's birth and the spring equinox of that year is the same as the distance between February 22 in 1935 and the spring equinox of 1935.

Washington was born on February 22 in our language because February 22 today has the same meaning as February 11 in his language.

E. KEITH EASON,

President, Rotary Club of Dublin  
Dublin, Irish Free State

### *This "Pal" Business*

When it is realized that I am the father of a son, twelve, and daughter, three, it will be seen why I have read the debate by Messrs. Mulholland and Peterson in the January ROTARIAN with great interest. Nor will it surprise any father to know that these are but two of many such articles I have read on the subject of being a Pal to your son. . . .

The amusing thing to me, in all such discussions, is the undefined premise upon which they are based. To be specific, just what is meant by being a Pal? If we can agree that doing certain things with your son, or discussing certain things with him, qualifies you as a Pal, well and good. . . .

But who is to make up the list, and will I, as an individual striving to maintain a vestige of that which makes me different, agree with the selection? Will my neighbor's plan, suited to his own case perhaps, work in my home? Will there not be, and rightly so, as many ways of accomplishing the desired end as there are sincere parents?

The motive back of the Pal idea is a thoroughly fine one . . . but why dress the thing up and parade it around as though it were some rare bird that should adorn every garden? Every worthwhile parent is doing his utmost to have his son develop in the best possible way. He is striving to find the happy medium between protecting his son from all the rough spots and leaving him entirely to his own devices. And he is deciding each case on its own merits.

Finally: I read every Pal article I can because I need all the help I can get, but I have ceased to consider myself a complete failure as a parent because I cannot bring myself to indulge in the many artificialities recommended by well-meaning advocates of the Pal idea. I loathe insincerity, and I want my son to learn to beware of it in others. Therefore I try to be sincere with him. And I am content to let him develop under his own steam at the expense of some mistakes rather than to indulge in the practice of creating unnatural relationships.

If I am the kind of man that will attract him later on, *great!* He will let me know in a hundred ways. If I am not that kind, then there is a chance that he may be seeking associations that have much more to offer.

Again, if so, *great!*

FRANK S. HUTCHISON, *Rotarian*  
*Life Insurance*

Bloomsburg, Pa.

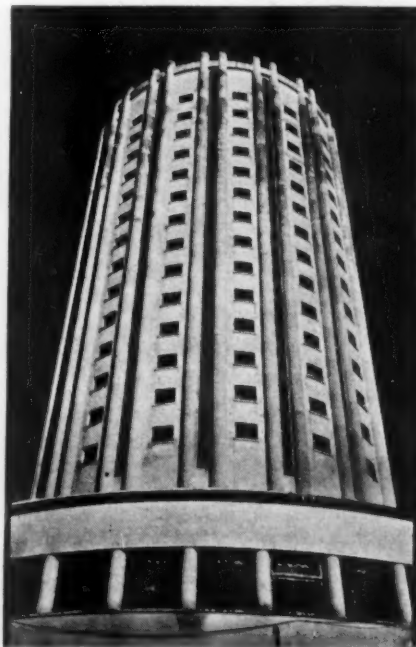
### *Views and Reviews from Italy*

We very much appreciate the attention which is being constantly given by THE ROTARIAN to the problems of youth—especially the article, "Youth Looks For a Job," by Walter B. Pitkin, November ROTARIAN. This problem is more fascinating than ever, now, I think, for, at least this is my European impression, we who are no longer young are feeling, and have demonstrated ourselves to be incapable of adequately meeting, the always harder times imposed upon us. I think this is because we are tied to the past with its traditions that are too dear to us to break away from utterly and absolutely.

But youth can be helped to be strong and happy, and it is rather encouraging to see young people disregard our apprehensions for their future, and adjust themselves admirably to facts and conditions which would have been found rather upsetting by us at their age.

This and the other up-to-date problems handled in THE ROTARIAN make it a most delightful companion for all the members of my family and for our friends, too. The Charles F. Kettering article on "Birth Control for New Ideas," last April, for example, made an impression on us. The chief interest in the Kettering article was shown by a friend of ours, a research engineer

### *A Rotarian-built Italian skyscraper.*



himself, who was certainly, in this capacity, bound to become the most ardent supporter of Mr. Kettering's ideas, for research men are, in my opinion, like artists struggling to create their masterpiece, and of course they never reach the point where they are satisfied and are ready to give up further improvement.

The danger of standardization is not so bad over here . . . Our government encourages the artisans who operate individually in the various provinces, to carry on the traditional home industries which have widely different characters throughout the country, and this helps in maintaining a range of various tastes and demands in the public, which thus resists standardization. Of course, every branch of our manufacturing activity is struggling with difficulties of every kind, but we have a very great faith in our government. Rotarians particularly take every possible opportunity to spread the goodwill which should counteract the unexplainable hatred and the mutual fear which are placing barriers between fellowmen and between countries.

The Rotary convention at Detroit, and the facilities and courtesy met with at every place in the United States, enabled us to enjoy and utilize every minute of our short stay there, notwithstanding our unpreparedness. Although one hears and reads much about the United States, the sensation one gets in placing one's foot for the first time on American soil, and meeting, not the individual American friend whom one has become acquainted with in the Old World, but the American crowd, is a totally new one. My son has not forgotten the jolly and gallant Sea Scouts on duty at the convention, and he is corresponding with a very fine boy.

Turin is regarded from the tourist's point of view as the most uninteresting place in Italy, but I am rather proud to show you in the enclosed picture that the only Italian skyscrapers are in the neighborhood of my city; and they have been built by a Turin Rotarian-manufacturer, one of the first members of the club.

SIGNORA LUCIA JACOBACCI CASETTI  
Turin, Italy.

### *Weights . . . Money . . . Language*

Friendship is, as Past President John Nelson points out in his excellent article in the February ROTARIAN, Rotary's own way of achieving international goodwill and understanding. But, it seems to me, there are three specific objectives around which we may rally thoughtful support. They are:

**Weights and Measures.** Here is an obstacle to free international intercourse. Surely, properly approached, general agreement could be obtained for the abstract idea that a common world system of weights and measures would be desirable.

**Currency.** National currencies are a great barrier to international understanding and trust. A *neutral auxiliary* international currency for use when desirable seems to be the only possible objective at present with hope of accomplishment; preceded by successive general agreements that first, *in principle*, a common world system of currency would be desirable; second, *in principle*, that such a system should be neutral and auxiliary and not compulsory.

**Language.** Here is a barrier. We reformers who, in a younger day, hoped to see Esperanto foisted on a receptive world by the stroke of a pen have learned our errors and more about human nature. Other young men now go over the top and rush the barrier with the banner of Basic English. Good luck to them!

GEORGE DYER, *Rotarian*  
*Life Insurance*

Calistoga, Calif.

*The Rotary Club of North Sydney, Australia, presented a fitting memorial to three deceased Rotarians in the form of a set of fine swings for the children of Mosman municipality. Three aeroplanes gave a salute. Alderman D. Carroll, Mayor of Mosman (right) accepted the gift from Rotary President A. G. Johnston (left).*

## Rotary Around the World

### France

#### 32,000 Francs for Youth Work

LYON—Members of the Rotary Club of Lyon are intensely interested in the organizations serving youth in their community. In addition to participating in various activities of these groups, Lyon Rotarians have contributed over 32,000 francs to their support.

### Costa Rica

#### Honor Teachers

SAN JOSÉ—Teachers in San José were entertained by the local Rotary club recently, in recognition of their contributions to public welfare. A medal was presented to the teacher of greatest influence among his pupils.

### Honduras

#### Launch Humane Society

TEGUCIGALPA—So that animals may receive better treatment, the Rotary Club of Tegucigalpa recently initiated a humane society which has the support of all civic institutions and organizations.

### Portugal

#### Clothe Orphans

FUNCHAL—Children in the two Funchal orphan asylums are provided with all their clothing by members of the local Rotary club.

### Nicaragua

#### Establish Juvenile Library

MANAGUA—A well-equipped library for children has been opened by the Rotary Club of Managua. Rotarians of this city have also offered two medals for distinguished community and civil service.

### Hungary

#### Promote Child Health

HÓDMEZÖVASARHELY—For the past three years, members of the Rotary Club of Hódmezővasarhely have provided periodical health examinations for elementary school children. Provision is also made for the treatment of those whose parents cannot afford medical care.



Photo: The Sun, Sydney.

### Czechoslovakia

#### Remember Needy

PLZEN—Instead of sending New Year greetings to Rotary clubs in their district and abroad, Rotarians of Plzen gave the sum of 5,000 crowns to various charitable enterprises.

#### Observe Anniversary

PRAGUE—Some 200 Rotarians from the thirty-four Rotary clubs in Czechoslovakia gathered at Prague recently to observe the tenth anniversary of Rotary in Czechoslovakia. All past presidents were introduced at the meeting, as were a number of past district governors. Reminiscences on the early days of the Prague Rotary Club were of especial interest.

### China

#### Shelter for Rickshaw Men

AMOI—Though it celebrated its first anniversary only recently, the Amoy Rotary Club has already made several important contributions to its community welfare. Among these activities, is a shelter for rickshaw men which the club has built and is maintaining at a cost of fifty dollars a month. Many charitable institutions in Amoy are also receiving substantial support from the Amoy Rotary Club.

### Belgium

#### Visit Smaller Clubs

TIRLEMONT—A noteworthy contribution to International Service is the custom of Tirlemont Rotarians in visiting those Rotary clubs in other countries which do not often receive such visitors. Thus during the last year members of the

Rotary Club of Tirlemont have visited small Rotary clubs in France, and The Netherlands. . . . For the past three years the Rotary Club of Tirlemont has organized an annual hunt dinner which is becoming more and more international in the number of visitors from other countries attending.

### Mexico

#### Conduct Baby Clinic

CUERNAVACA—A clinic for babies is sponsored by the Cuernavaca Rotary Club. Four Cuernavaca Rotarians offer their professional services gratis.

#### Assist Hospital

TORREÓN—Mattresses, beds, clothing for patients, and surgical supplies were provided for the municipal hospital by members of the Torreón Rotary Club.

### Peru

#### Books . . . Library

TACNA—A campaign for a public library launched some time ago by the Tacna Rotary Club is progressing favorably. Donations of books and financial contributions for a suitable building will soon make the library a reality.

#### Organize Chamber of Commerce

TARMA—Business men of Tarma are working efficiently through a thriving chamber of commerce initiated by the Tarma Rotary Club.

#### Add Children's Ward

CERRO DE PASCO—Members of the local Rotary Club are just completing the financing of a children's ward in a local hospital.



## Austria

### Meals at Nominal Price

VIENNA—Wives and daughters of Rotarians of Vienna are continuing this year their fine work in providing meals to the needy at a very low cost. More than fifty women contribute their services on certain scheduled days. They prepare and serve the meals in attractive quiet surroundings. The nominal price of each meal is such that those who benefit from this activity need not feel that they are accepting charity.

## Spain

### Honor Distinguished Artist

MADRID—When Marceliano Santa Maria, famous painter, was awarded the "Golden Medal," the highest honor to be given to any artist in Spain, Madrid Rotarians arranged a special dinner for their famous fellow member. An album containing copies of the artist's best known pictures was published by the Madrid Rotary Club. The proceeds from the sale of 500 copies is to be awarded as a prize to some poor young artist to assist him in his career.

## Puerto Rico

### Listened In

SAN JUAN—The two-way Rotary broadcast between Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Schenectady, New York, made possible an unusual program for the Rotary Club of San Juan. Most of the addresses, Secretary Arthur Harvey reports, could be heard very distinctly.

## Bermuda

### Will Care for Blind

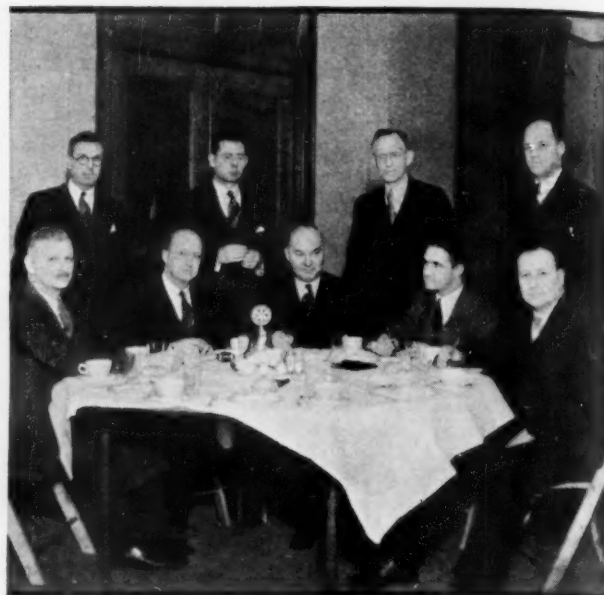
HAMILTON—Blind and near blind children in Bermuda will be examined and cared for by an outstanding surgeon from the United States whom the Rotary Club of Hamilton has engaged for this purpose.

## Hawaii

### Aid Children with Mouth Defects

HONOLULU—Because the care of cripples is so well handled by other civic organizations, Honolulu Rotarians are assisting those poor children who were born with hare lip, cleft palate, or similar defects. A hospital bed which the Rotary club had endowed several years before is now used only for these cases. The services of a

*A Rotary wheel, its outline made up exclusively of postage stamps (each of 86 representing the name of a member of the club) was the unique contribution of Lowell, Mass., Rotarians, to the birthday anniversary of President Roosevelt—one of sixty pages of a large book of stamps. Mr. Roosevelt, as many know, is a philatelist. Center (at table) is Governor Daniel G. Aldrich, 31st District, Rotary International.*



Rotary surgeon are offered gratis. Children born with these defects are taken to the hospital just as early as possible. If under-nourished, they are placed on a special diet until they are sufficiently strong to undergo an operation. Thus far some 24 patients have been treated.

## Australia

### Gifts for Children

SYDNEY—Members of the Rotary Club of Sydney gave the sum of £300 to a local nursing association for Christmas gifts for poor children. The Crippled Children's Association recently was given £1,500—from the benefit showing of "Titania's Palace" described in the July issue of THE ROTARIAN.

### Entertain Royal Visitor

BRISBANE—When His Royal Highness, the Duke of Gloucester, visited Australia recently, Brisbane Rotarians gave a special luncheon in his honor. Especially pleasing was the fact that His Royal Highness chose this opportunity to deliver his farewell message to Australia. Rockhampton and Maryborough Rotarians changed their meeting day in order that they might hear the broadcast of this memorable Rotary event.

## England

### Conduct Study Groups

WALTHAMSTOW—Four study groups to discuss co-partnership and profit sharing, juvenile employment, installment buying, and commercial bribery, have been formed by the Vocational Service Committee of the Walthamstow Rotary Club. Each group has a chairman who is a member of the Vocational Service Committee. Usually a group meets at the home of a chairman, after having previously made some study of the subject. Results of the pro and con discussion are then presented to the entire Rotary club at some regular luncheon meeting.

## Canada

### Hold Charity Concert

OTTAWA, ONT.—Members of the Ottawa Rotary Club recently sponsored a concert for the benefit of crippled children.

### For Fellowship

TORONTO, ONT.—One of the most important results of the work of the active fellowship committee of the Toronto Rotary Club is in making new members feel at home. Upon admission to the club, the "neophytes" are placed in charge of this important committee for a period of six weeks. Special get-acquainted luncheons which are attended by from fifty to one hundred old and new members, are held regularly preceding meeting day. The program is informal and seldom pre-arranged, though there are special songs for the committee's use. Several Rotarians contribute merchandise for prizes on occasions. And once each year, Rotary Host Night is held when ten or twelve members open their homes for stag affairs. This fellowship program is especially suitable for the larger club, but may of course be adapted for the smaller clubs.

*Rotarians of Debrecen, Hungary, used their 1934 Christmas fund, previously spent for sending greetings to all parts of the Rotary world, to provide more than a thousand needy folk with a nourishing dinner. In the background (left) Rotary and civic officials with their wives.*



## United States of America

### Boys Construct Rotary Signs

AURORA, Mo.—Local high school boys and Rotarians alike smile proudly at the two handsome Rotary road signs recently erected at the two main entrances to their city. Materials were supplied by the Rotary club, while the details of construction and design were left entirely to the initiative of the high school group.

### Initiate Essay Contest

FARGO, N. D.—Students in North Dakota towns where there are Rotary clubs are this spring entering a contest on international understanding and good will. Fargo Rotarians are providing the prizes and arranging other details of the competition.

### Japanese Entertain

HOOD RIVER, ORE.—Some 200 Rotarians from the Hood River and neighboring Rotary clubs attended a party recently given by Japanese residents in their city. The entire menu consisted of Japanese dishes. Chopsticks (Hashi), awkwardly used, provided much fun.

### Recreation for Cripples

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Ethel is totally blind; yet in less than a year she has learned to swim in deep water without help. Young Jack, formerly unable to stand or walk alone, now manages to get around the swimming pool without help.

These are only two isolated examples of what the Elizabeth Rotary Club has accomplished with its rehabilitation work. Summer outings on Tuesdays and Thursdays are a regular part of the program, with nourishing noon-day lunches, an hour for story telling, a registered nurse in attendance, classes in swimming, and a playground director for other games.

### Coöperation

VALLEY CITY, N. D.—The local Valley City Chamber of Commerce, Rotary club, and Kiwanis club work together closely in carrying out their community programs—the result, more effective work. The three organizations recently have had erected at the main entry to this city an attractive, electrically lighted road sign which gives the details of club meetings.

### Sponsor Calf Club

ACKLEY, IA.—Rotarians of Ackley are in part responsible for sturdy young calves seen around Ackley's country side. Since the organization of the Rotary club some nine years ago, each member sponsors at least two or more members of the Four County Calf Club. Just prior to the Four County Fair at which the calves are exhibited and judged, each Rotarian invites to a Rotary dinner the young people he sponsors. Rivalry over a leading place is almost as keen among the sponsors as among the young people themselves. For example, Frank McGreevy, first president of the Ackley Rotary Club, whose

protégé's calf made the poorest showing that year, has had great difficulty overcoming this defeat. This year he was able to boast that his boy had raised the finest one-year Angus exhibited at the Four County Fair.

### Opera for 25 to 50 Cents

CORNING, N. Y.—Residents of Corning, parents and their children, flocked to the opera "Hansel and Gretel" which was presented in their city recently, due to the initiative of the Corning Rotary Club. This was not a benefit performance, but simply one of the features of an extensive community betterment program which the Rotary club is fathering. Popular prices of 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children prevailed.

### Sons Enjoy Game Supper

SKOWHEGAN, MAINE—Those in charge of a father and son meeting often puzzle over a program which will suit equally youngsters of five, and young men of twenty-one. Skowhegan Rotarians solved that problem happily with a game supper and program. Magnificent deer heads circled the walls, and here and there appeared stuffed pheasants, a bearskin or two, and other trophies of the hunt. Many fishing and hunting yarns were related, followed by several reels of motion pictures showing the work of the commission on Inland Fisheries and Game.

### Exchange Football Teams

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—When Marblehead's husky high school football team entrained recently for Florida, members of the Marblehead Rotary Club were there to wish them good luck. It was under the sponsorship of the Marblehead Rotary Club that games were arranged with high school teams in Jacksonville and Miami. Marblehead Rotarians believe this is an effective way of increasing good feeling between various states and cities.

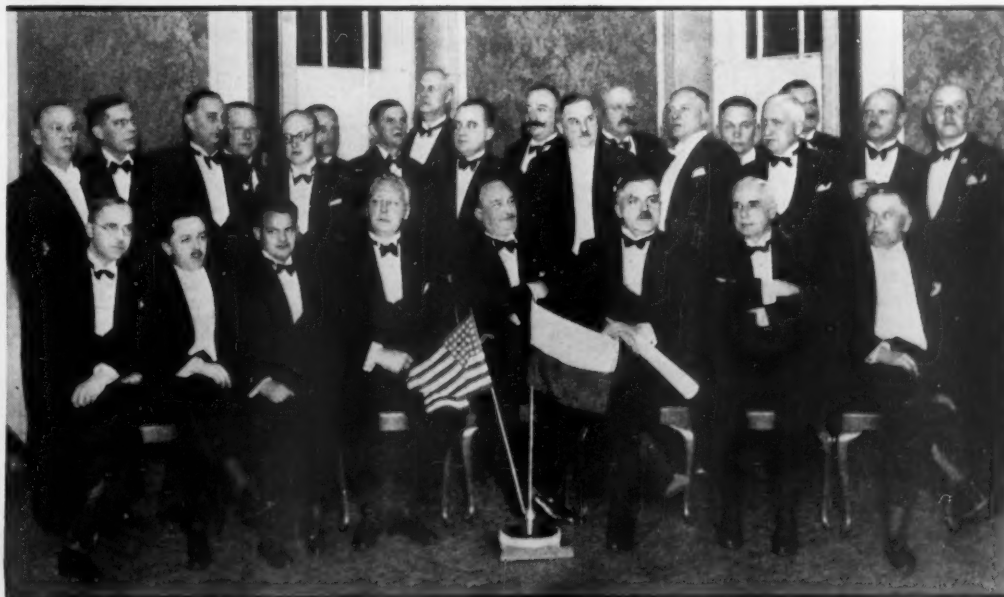
### Hold Ninth Farmers' Dinner

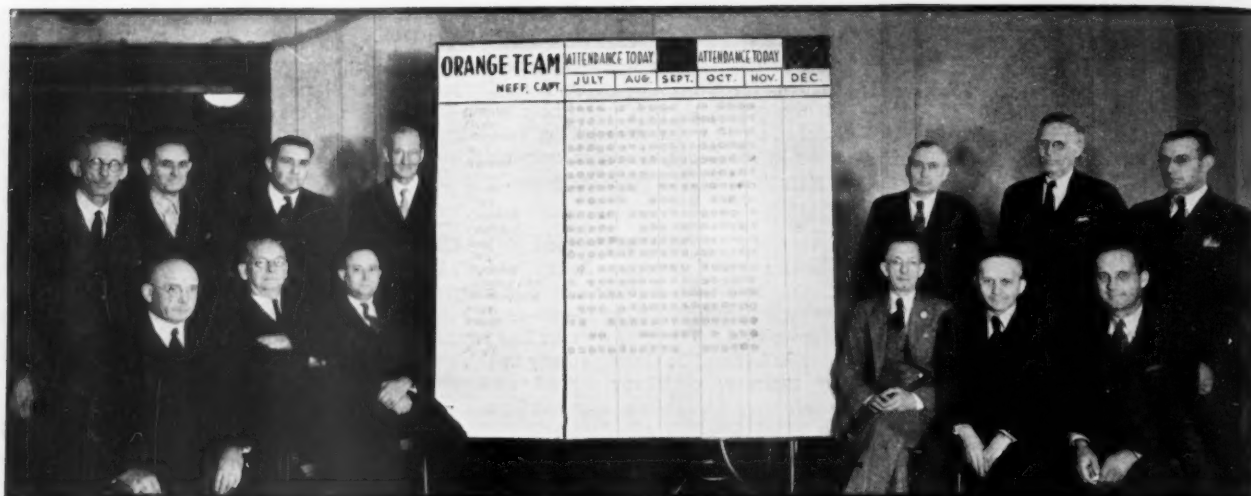
PIQUA, O.—Having been the first Rotary club to hold a special meeting for farmers, Piqua Rotarians made this, their ninth annual meeting, the outstanding event of them all. The large supply of turkeys delivered at the hotel kitchens that morning indicated there was more than enough "light" and "dark" meat for all. A feature of the occasion was a humorous address by Mack Sauer, Indiana newspaper publisher and contributor to various national magazines.



Rotarians and other citizens of Huntsville, Texas, who participated in the planning and erection of the recently dedicated Boy Scout Lodge, may well be proud of the results of their efforts. Funds for this practical \$20,000 monument to the "better youth" movement, were provided by R. A. Josey of Houston, Texas, former citizen of Huntsville. CWA (Civil Works Administration) labor was used in the construction wherever possible.

Rotarians of Lodz, Poland, have recently celebrated their first birthday (right).





*Clubs suffering from low attendance may welcome the plan of the Rotary Club of Huntington, West Virginia. When members became lax, the club was divided into five teams and an attendance board such as above made for each; every member's name appeared conspicuously. Friendly rivalry and increased attendance resulted.*

### **Back to School**

PEKIN, ILL.—Ranks of the unemployed are not so great as they might be in Pekin due to the effective "back to school" campaign which Rotarians of this city carry on. Not with publicity and posters alone does the Pekin Rotary Club conduct its campaign, but through personal calls on every student who is not enrolled in high school.

### **More About the Lynchburg Family**

LYNCHBURG, VA.—In the November issue of THE ROTARIAN there appeared the story of the family of seven children which the Lynchburg, Va., Rotary Club had adopted and educated. At Christmas time the Lynchburg Rotary Club arranged for a reunion of its family—now grown. One Rotarian opened his home for a week, and so the seven children, the oldest with two of her own, had an opportunity of spending a whole week together.

### **Parade**

THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.—In a civic parade held in Thief River Falls recently, the float entered by Rotarians of this city admirably illustrated the work in which Rotary is engaged.

### **Using "Rotary Around the World"**

GULFPORT, MISS.—"I had never realized before how very effective the work of Rotary clubs is," so remarked a member of the Gulfport Rotary Club at the conclusion of a program based on various activities of clubs. The member in charge of this program had clipped items of interest regarding Rotary clubs from THE ROTARIAN and other Rotary publications. These were pasted on cards and distributed to members present, each of whom represented the club listed on his card, and when called upon gave a report of its activities. Through this interesting program a three-fold purpose was achieved: all of the members participated; it emphasized the international character of Rotary; lastly it was an object lesson in the worth while character of the movement.

### **Friendship with Immigrants**

OMAHA, NEB.—An important contribution to International Service is being made by Omaha Rotarians in developing greater friendship and a keener appreciation of the culture of various population groups from other countries living in their city. Key men among more than a

dozen national groups were each invited to take two or three minutes at the first meeting of the year to convey New Year's greetings, first in their native tongues and then in English. All Rotarians born in a country other than the United States were asked to stand, then those whose parents came from overseas. Thus the membership was linked to some extent with the guests who were present.

### **Interest on Investment**

NORWICH, N. Y.—Very satisfactory—thus have Rotarians of Norwich pronounced a dinner of potatoes, vegetables, and tender chicken recently served them by local 4H club members. This was the young farmers' way of saying thank you for the seed and eggs furnished by the Norwich Rotary Club last spring.

### **Bequest for Community Welfare**

PORTLAND, ORE.—When Rotarian Charles Kennedy, long time member of the Portland Rotary Club, died recently, members learned that his will provided for a \$450 annual stipend for a period of years, to carry on Rotary club activities. Part of the amount is to be used for the purchase of Braille books for the blind, the remainder is for such other activities as the Portland Rotary Club may be carrying on.

### **Give Vocational Talks**

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.—The second of a series of lectures on the vocations of Rotarians has just been presented before Nebraska City high school students. In one address a Rotarian physician pointed out some of the difficulties of his profession as well as its advantages, and then outlined the hundred or more branches of medicine in which a youth might become interested. The Nebraska City Rotary Club is prepared to open up to interested students every business house in Nebraska City.

### **Boxing Show for Cripples**

ROYAL OAK, MICH.—An intercity meeting with a boxing show is a good attraction. Royal Oak Rotarians found this to be especially true recently when they held their annual intercity meeting. The guests, numbering 713, were given complimentary tickets to the boxing show, and another 800 tickets sold to the general public brought in a tidy sum for crippled children work and the student loan fund.

### **Entertain Farmers**

DES MOINES, IA.—Stressing the fact that the plight of the farmer is of mutual concern to rural and urban citizens, Des Moines Rotarians recently entertained a hundred farmers. Speakers on the program outlined various possibilities for coöperation, and discussed the services of the university and governmental agencies to agriculture.

### **Remember Rural Children**

MC CRORY, ARK.—Every child attending rural schools within a twelve-mile radius of McCrory was provided with a package containing toys, fruits, candy and nuts at Christmas time.

### **Support Band**

URBANA, ILL.—It takes money to send a band to various contests, but Urbana Rotarians feel this is a sound investment from a cultural and educational point of view. At the national contest held in 1933, and again in 1934, the Urbana band was awarded second place; for three successive years this group was given first place in the state band contest.

### **Rotary Trophies to Schools**

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—To encourage students to give some thought to the promotion of better international relations, the Minneapolis Rotary Club last year sponsored an essay contest on "improving international understanding." Entrants were grouped in three classifications according to enrollment. Recently the winners in the contest were selected, and trophies were presented to a Minneapolis high school, and to a high school and academy in St. Paul, Minn. The contest is to be continued this year, all Minnesota high schools, except this year's winners, being eligible.

### **Write to President's Mother**

ROSEBURG, ORE.—A pleasing international gesture, one which several small Rotary clubs may have an opportunity to emulate, was recently enacted by the Rotary Club of Roseburg. It happened that the president, Ernest Unrath, was about to depart for a visit with his mother in Wurttemberg, Germany, after an absence of more than twenty-seven years. Roseburg Rotarians immediately sent her a letter of greeting from the club informing her that her son was its president, and told of the high esteem the community holds for him.





## "The Rotarian's" Hole-in-One Club

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (1) Walter L. Clapham, El Cajon, Cal., Emerald Hills G. C., 135 yards. | (12) L. D. Bassett, Cobleskill, N. Y. 135 yards—three holes-in-one on the same hole, two of them on two successive days! |
| (2) Wesley F. Rennie, Seattle, Wash., Inglewood G. C.*                 | (13) Douglas C. Howland, Calgary, Alta., Can., at Bangalore G. C., Bangalore, India, 245 yards.                          |
| (3) E. F. Hodges, Petersburg, Va., Petersburg C. C., 142 yards.        | (14) Jule D. Lippmann, Toledo, Ohio, Sputen Duyval G. C.***  |
| (4) Eugene E. Freeman, Winchester, Ky., Winchester, C. C.              | (15) Berryman D. Fincannon, Jacksonville, Fla., San Jose G. C., 215 yards.   |
| (5) F. J. Reid, Logan Ohio.  | (16) Sidney C. Levine, Paterson, N. J. Preakness Hills C. C., 131 yards.   |
| (6) K. M. Regan, Pecos, Tex., Pecos C. C., 128 yards.                  | (17) Victor Hugo Friedman, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Tuscaloosa C. C., 3 holes-in-one, two of them on the same hole.             |
| (7) Louis H. Matter, Freeport, Ill., Freeport C. C., 115 yards.        | (18) J. S. Parker, Hill City, Kans., 127 yards.  |
| (8) John Dean, Lethbridge, Atla., Can., Henderson Lake G. C.           | (19) Fred G. Carter, Saint Paul, Minn., Midland Hills G. C.****  |
| (9) Alex A. Gray, Seattle, Wash.*                                      |  |
| (10) Earl Newcomer, Toledo Ohio, 145 yards.                            |  |
| (11) William J. Dick, Edmonton, Alta., Can., G. C., 135 yards.**       |  |

Photos: \*Gene Hanner; \*\*McDermid Studios; \*\*\*Lewis Studio; \*\*\*\*Brown Studio.



## Spanish Lesson No. 5 . . . Shopping

NOTE: Practical suggestions on Spanish pronunciation were given in Lesson No. 1 in the November ROTARIAN. The student is urged to pay especial attention to the pronunciation of vowels. There are five vowels in the Spanish language pronounced as follows: a—ah—as in father; e—ay—as in pay; i—ee—as in meet; o—oh—as in the exclamation Oh!; u—oo—as in moon.

May I serve you?

*¿En que puedo servir a usted?*

*¿Ayn kay' poo-ay'-doh sayr-veer' ah oos-tay'?*

Will you show me some pottery.

*Favor de enseñarme algo de loza.*

*Fah-vohr' day ayn-sayn-yahr'-may ahl'-goh day loh'-sah.*

I should like some suitable souvenirs for my children.

*Me gustaría algunos regalos propios para mis niños.*

*May goos-tah-ree'-ahn ahl'-goo'-nohs ray-gah'-lohs proh'-pee-os pah'-rah mees neen'-yos.*

I want a gift for my wife.

*Quiero algo propio para regalar a mi esposa.*

*Kee-ay'-roh ahl'-goh proh'-pee-oh pah'-rah ray-gah-lahr' ah mee ays-poh'-sah.*

Show me that one.

*Enséñeme ése.*

*Ayn-sayn'-yay-may ay'-say.*

What is the price?

*¿Cuánto vale?*

*¿Koo-ahn'-toh vah'-lay?*

I am afraid that is too much.

*Me parece demasiado.*

*May pah-ray'-say day-mah-see-ah'-doh.*

I want to see something less expensive.

*Quisiera ver algo menos caro.*

*Kee-see-ay'-rah vayr ahl'-goh may'-nos kah'-roh.*

I wish to take this one—two of these.

*Tomaré éste—dos de estos.*

*Toh-mah-ray' ays'-tay—dohs day ays'-tohs.*

Please pack this carefully.

*Favor de empacar esto muy bien.*

*Fah-vohr' day aym-pah-kahr' ays'-toh moo'-ee bee-ayn'.*

I prefer the other piece.

*Prefiero el otro.*

*Pray-fee-ay'-roh ayl oh'-troh.*

I just want to look around.

*Me gustaría ver lo que tienen ustedes.*

*May goos-tah-ree'-ah vayr loh kay tee-ayn'-ayn oos-tay'-days.*

I would like something of better quality.

*Quisiera algo de mejor calidad.*

*Kee-see-ay'-rah ahl'-goh day may-hor'-cah-lee-dahd.'*

That will be all, thank you.

*Eso es todo, gracias.*

*Ay'-soh ays toh'-doh, grah'-see-ahs.*

Curios

*Curiosidades*

*Koo-ree-oh-see-dah'-days*

Pottery from Talavera, Oaxaca, Tonalá—Guadalajara

*Loza de Talavera—Oaxaca—Tonalá—Guadalajara*

*Loh'-sah day Tah-lah-vay'-rah—Wah-hah'-kah—Toh-nah-lah'—Goo-ah-dah-lah-hah'-rah*

Leather work

*Artículos de cuero*

*Ahr-tee'-koo-lohs day koo-ay'-roh*

Jewelry with opals—turquoise

*Joyas con ópalos—turquesas*

*Hoh'-yahs kohn oh'-pah-los—toor-kay'-sahs*

Silverware

*Artículos de plata*

*Ahr-tee'-koo-lohs day plah'-tah*

Toys woven of rushes

*Juguetes de paja tejida*

*Hoo-gay'-tays day pah'-bah tay-hee'-dah.*

Glassware

*Cristalería*

*Kree-stah-lay-ree'-ah Sah-rah'-pays*

Shawls

*Baskets*

*Rebozos*

*Canastas*

*Ray-boh'-sohs*

*Kah-nahs'-tahs*

Pottery

*Bowls*

*Loza*

*Vasijas*

*Loh'-sah*

*Vah-see'-hahs*

Vases

*Plates*

*Floreros*

*Platos*

*Floh-ray'-rohs*

*Plah'-tohs*

Colors

*Colores*

*Koh-loh'-rays*

Blue

*Red*

*Azul*

*Rojo*

*Ah-sool'*

*Roh'hoh*

Purple

*Green*

*Morado*

*Verde*

*Moh-rah'-doh*

*Vayr'day*

Black

*Yellow*

*Negro*

*Amarillo*

*Nay'-groh*

*Ah-mah-ree'-yoh*

## Taming the Iceberg!

[Continued from page 29]

of two bergs actually cross; they are never precisely parallel.

Men from the Patrol boats occasionally board an iceberg to study it at close range. This is a difficult and dangerous proceeding. In an advanced stage of melting, the berg is likely to change equilibrium suddenly and roll over and over; it is not at all pleasant to be aboard when such a thing happens!

When a big berg drifts far south into the shipping lanes, the Patrol boat on duty usually stands by, broadcasting frequent warnings.

Sometimes sailors aboard a Patrol boat that is standing by, take a swim around a berg.

"Isn't it freezing cold?" is the landlubber's natural question.

Not necessarily. Especially not in the

Gulf stream. In fact, an iceberg has very, very little effect on reducing the surrounding ocean temperature—about as much effect as a cube from the refrigerator would have on a lake.

The final fate of all icebergs that travel south is to erode and melt. Members of the Patrol have stayed with a berg that was estimated when first seen to weigh half a million tons. It drifted into the warmish Gulf stream and the last vestige of it disappeared in nine days. It is a curious fact that where the Gulf stream and the cold Labrador current meet, a difference of as much as twenty or thirty degrees may sometimes be observed in surface water temperatures within a ship's length.

Sometimes land birds drift with an iceberg "calf" when it breaks from the mother glacier. Being unable to swim or to fly, their fate is drowning.

In the course of long expeditions made after the close of the ice season, the Patrol has studied iceberg formation and behavior in the birthplace of bergs. That is to say, in western Greenland. There are plenty of icebergs formed in eastern Greenland also, but they are carried by a westerly current around the southern nose of Greenland, and do not get into major shipping lanes.

The icebergs that bother come from the west coast. One among many sources, for example, is the Great Karajak



*Cod fishermen from France often stay at sea for as long as seven months at a time. Someone is almost always ill on the wooden sailing vessels of such seamen, so the doctor of the Ice Patrol (in uniform, at left) is usually a very welcome visitor.*



*"In appearance, an iceberg is slightly bluish or greenish in color. Tiny air bubbles cause a berg to look dazzlingly white in the sunlight."*

Glacier. Bergs from here drift westward through Umanak Fjord into Baffin Bay, wind and ocean currents propelling them. It is estimated that the Great Karajak discharges no less than twelve hundred sizable bergs every year. Some of the other glaciers along that coast discharge even more.

The Labrador current brings the bergs slowly southward. This current is cold. There is not much melting on the way, but there is considerable wave erosion. Some bergs never get into this current. Others go around. Still others gradually disintegrate or melt. The average number, year in and year out, that last and get far enough south to endanger main shipping lanes, is about four hundred; and very few of these get as far south as the southernmost lane.

Some years are comparatively ice-free. In 1924, for example, only eleven bergs were reported south of Newfoundland. That is a record. In 1929, on the other hand, there were 1,351.

It is very rare for icebergs to drift much south of parallel 40. That, roughly, is the latitude of Philadelphia, Indianapolis, and Denver. Occasional reports are received, however, of bergs seen even at the Azores, or as far south as Bermuda. But the records of the Patrol show that such a thing does not happen more than once in every two or three years.

In appearance, an iceberg is slightly bluish or greenish in color. Tiny air bubbles cause a berg to look dazzlingly white in the sunlight.

Some of these Greenland icebergs attain a huge size. Not so large as those of the Antarctic, but big enough for all practical purposes. One has been measured that had a visible height of 447 feet, about the same as a 45-story build-

ing. Some of them have been estimated to weigh 17,000,000 tons, or even more. A berg said to be four miles long was reported by several ships in the summer of 1928, but this was not verified by the Patrol. The longest one ever officially measured was 1,696 feet—not quite a third of a mile.

It is interesting to note that air imprisoned in icebergs probably thousands of years ago, has been analyzed and found to have the same composition as does the air of today.

## The Child Labor Amendment? Yes

[Continued from page 13]

states in which they may be living.

It is also true that under state regulations many states are unwilling to adopt adequate child labor provisions because their industries would have to compete with industries in states with low child labor standards.

In the winter of 1933 bills to raise the minimum age for employment to sixteen years were introduced in eleven state legislatures, but were passed in only two. Nevertheless, when, a few months later, the sixteen-year age minimum was incorporated in the NRA codes, thus becoming a uniform standard for industry throughout the country, it was widely acclaimed even in those states which had refused to enact state legislation on the subject. It required federal action to protect the fifty thousand boys and girls under eighteen years of age who were injured each year in industrial accidents. I count it as one of the great achievements of the NRA that most of the codes regulate employment in hazardous types of work. In 555 codes adopted to January 7th, 1935, 500 specify 16 years as the basic minimum; 46 codes require

Such imprisoned air is said to do queer things sometimes. Eskimos paddling near a big berg keep perfectly quiet. They do so for fear the imprisoned air will be released by a sudden sound; they claim that the human voice, even, can cause an iceberg to fly to pieces.

It is also reported that big bergs have been split by a single blow of an axe. That, however, still requires verification.

Patrol crews sometimes shoot a few rounds at a big berg. They have even tried blowing a whistle at it, hoping to "scare" the imprisoned air into doing something worth writing home about. But nothing much happens. The ice is brittle, and a well-aimed shot may send a few tons of ice rattling down into the sea; that is all.

On a clear day, an iceberg can be seen at sea for a distance of ten or twelve miles, depending on atmospheric conditions, size of the berg, position of the observer, etc.

In a dense fog, it may be impossible to see an iceberg more than a hundred yards away. That of course puts a ship too close to change her course if going full speed ahead. Hence the importance of that gathering of nations back in 1914 that created the International Ice Patrol. Thanks to it the iceberg is being tamed.

18 years; 4 require 17 years, while 5 codes require 21 years as a basic minimum. However, of the 500 codes requiring 16 years as the basic minimum for occupations generally, 407 of this group specify 18 years as the minimum in the more hazardous branches of their industry. When these codes are in full operation there should be 50 thousand children between 16 and 18 removed from jobs where they have been in danger of being killed or maimed for life.

The need for nation-wide regulation was dramatically shown by the inclusion of anti child labor provisions in all the codes of fair competition. One hundred fifty thousand children had been safeguarded under special codes, although we must remember that child labor has been eliminated only for a period of emergency; that there is no way of preserving the gains after the expiration of the codes in 1935, unless renewed for a two-year period, except through ratification of the Child Labor Amendment. Most of the codes are quite satisfactory and give us all that could be asked for.

There are, however, exceptions. For



example, it is hard to understand why the Iron and Steel code should not prohibit the labor of youths between sixteen and eighteen for whom the accident rate is very high in certain more hazardous processes. This has been done in coal mining and in over 400 other codes.

And then there are the newsboys. They were included under the proposed code for the newspaper industry, but the exceptions finally made are in striking contrast to the safeguards in other codes. Modification of the code in February, 1934, prohibited children under sixteen to sell papers at night. As it happens, however, in most metropolitan centers the selling is done by day while delivering is done by night.

There is slight protection, therefore, for those little children who must, perhaps, get a start at 3 o'clock in the morning to finish a long route before breakfast. The selfmade man, who remembers how he himself delivered newspapers in a small town, never for a moment encountered conditions such as these, but nevertheless he cites his own experience to nullify the protection afforded by the NRA code. The periodical-publishing industry proposed exempting from age provisions all those employed on a commission basis, which would exempt young children employed in the sale of periodicals from any code regulations whatever, as they are technically merchants and not employed by anybody.

Unfortunately, certain types of work are not covered by any code or agreement, such as migrant farm laborers. The beet-sugar children, whose condition was revealed at the congressional hearing on the Sugar Stabilization Agreement, are in a sense typical because sugar beets are cultivated on a contract basis, as are so many other undertakings on industrialized farms. The head of the family contracts to do the work on a certain acreage. The number of acres assigned to him depends on how many children he has, and all children over seven years of age work steadily from sun-up till sundown.

The result is wretched living conditions and pay so inadequate that state relief has been obliged heavily to subsidize beet-sugar workers everywhere, although the industry constantly claims high tariff protection. The conditions were so flagrant that the United States secretary of labor has appointed a committee to deal especially with labor conditions in the beet fields.

In November, 1934, labor provisions were announced for benefit agreements in 1935 and 1936 which prohibit sugar beet



—Courtesy, New York American

growers from using children under 14, and from working children between 14 and 16 more than eight hours a day; these restrictions do not apply to children working on their parents' farms.

The National Child Labor Committee estimates the total number of children hired out for wages or by contract to cultivate various crops *away from home* is approximately one hundred thousand. Many are to be found on truck farms near cities and in other areas such as the cranberry bogs of New Jersey, the tobacco fields of New England, the onion fields of Ohio, and among the cotton pickers of the South and Southwest. The conditions of these children are quite unlike the conditions of those who work on their home farms with their parents.

**T**HE home farm children afford more of a domestic and school problem than an industrial one. These children, just as those in our cities, should be assured ample school facilities and effectively administered attendance laws so that adequate education be assured them. The contention that children on home farms might not be permitted to assist their parents without interference from Congress is, of course, absolutely absurd.

On this point Prof. William Draper Lewis, director of the American Law Institute, writes as follows:

On the unlimited power of Congress vested in the Child Labor Amendment there are two important limitations. One is derived from the very words of the amendment itself, and that is that the limitation must be a regulation of labor. . . . The other limitation is that under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution no power to regulate child labor or any other power, can be so exercised as to deprive any

person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. As interpreted by the Supreme Court, this would prevent any grossly unfair and arbitrary child labor legislation.

It is a curious fact also that men whose business is unrestricted by state laws and who send their products unchallenged from one state to another, insist that the protection afforded to working children should be limited by state laws. The employer in Chicago who most actively fought the first Federal Child Labor Act was a manufacturer who had his factory in Indiana with salesrooms and business offices in the city of Chicago. At that time he availed himself of the Child Labor Law in Indiana, which permitted children to work at a lower age than the law in Illinois.

In fact, the reasons for the adoption of the Federal Child Labor Amendment are twofold: first, there is the desire to prevent the exploitation of children in industry; and second, the desire to protect those states wishing to guard against the evils of child labor from unfair trade competition of the manufacturers and other employers of labor in one or more states where the child labor laws are lax.

To show this disparity between states, although the number of children under sixteen years employed in the textile industry in the United States *decreased* by 59.3 per cent between 1920 and 1930, the number of children employed in such establishments in South Carolina *increased* 23.7 per cent during the same period. Governor Ely, of Massachusetts, in November, 1932, stated that unless the southern states raised their standards for women and children in the textile industry, Massachusetts might be obliged to lower its standards to meet competition.

An authorized spokesman at the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, reported:

Some states still fall far below others in the amount of protection they afford. In these inequalities there is grave injustice. There is injustice to children in states with low standards because they are deprived of equal opportunity with others for health, education, and immunity from injurious labor. There is injustice to employers in states with high standards since they compete with employers whose labor costs are low because they employ child labor.

Four additional states have ratified the Amendment since the beginning of 1935: Wyoming and Utah in January, and Idaho and Indiana in February. This

brings the total number of ratifications to 24, leaving 12 more to be secured.

May I close this article with a statement by President Roosevelt which cuts through all legalistic arguments and sentimental appeals put out by those who are opposed to the proposed measure:

Of course I am in favor of the Child Labor Amendment. A step in the right direction was achieved by demonstrating the simplicity of its application to industry under the NRA. Those connected with industries which had been the worst violators were the first to see the wisdom of that step. It is my opinion that the matter hardly requires further academic discussion. The right path has been definitely shown.

## The Child Labor Amendment? No

[Continued from page 15]

employed persons sixteen and seventeen years of age and a decrease of 32.3 per cent of this group employed in manufacturing.

Looking further at the statistics on this subject, we find that only 68,000 of the two-thirds of a million children reported working, or approximately ten per cent, were employed in manufacturing, while 471,000 or nearly 70 per cent were employed in agriculture. The number of ten to fifteen year old children employed in agriculture decreased 27.2 per cent from 1920 to 1930, while the number of this age group employed in manufacturing decreased 63.2 per cent in the same period. As a matter of fact, there has been a steady decline in the importance of child labor in manufacturing since the beginning of the century, before any federal legislation was enacted and before the National Child Labor Committee was organized.

The United States Children's Bureau itself pointed out that "children going to work on work permits has decreased generally from 1920 to 1929." *The New Republic*, a publication which certainly would not be classed as an extreme friend of industry, declared editorially in its issue of December 24, 1924:

Big business has no considerable stake in child labor as a productive force. The 200,000 children employed in industry can produce no tremendous sum of profits. What leads big business to oppose the amendment is the principle involved.

With these opinions and statistics as a background, let us now set forth the basic principles which have led industry, as well as other elements in American life, to oppose the pending amendment.

In the first place, we are opposed to the steadily growing tendency to destroy the conception of local responsibility and self-government, and to the creation of another costly bureaucracy. There can

be no question but that an attempt to enforce such an amendment without the addition of a large number of federal office holders would be futile. Too, it is a well-known fact that once a federal bureau is established it is apt to grow and grow with an insatiable greed for expanse of power.

We believe, again, that the nation should be more concerned with decreasing the cost of government rather than adding new tax burdens, unless there is a complete showing that the increase is necessary. In this case, American industry does not believe that such a showing of fact has been made or can be made for the proposed amendment.

We believe that the amendment is unsound because it lacks controlling limits and would permit prohibition of labor of all persons under eighteen years of age, including both agriculture and homework. By implied power, it would permit absolute determination of all conditions which must precede employment, including federal supervision of education and all pre-work requirements. Thus we find that C. E. Martin, while president of the American Bar Association, asserted that the Child Labor Amendment "can be used to prevent children under eighteen years of age from labor, as well as nationalized education and be the basis for a required military training."

To comprehend thoroughly the virtually all-embracing power of this amendment as written we

must have its brief wording thoroughly in mind. It reads:

Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age.

Section 2. The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

Under permission which this amendment would give, Congress would have a blanket power to be exercised with or without reason, with the further implication of power that where it prohibits labor by those under eighteen years, Congress may prescribe activities for them.

This is not a matter of personal opinion. A report of the special committee of the American Bar Association, appearing in the January, 1935, issue of its official *Journal*, makes this categorical statement: "The amendment now proposed would constitute unlimited grant of power in general terms." Need it be added, that this would be unwise? The varying problems of the different localities and states would surely create serious difficulties of a practical kind were such absolute power to be handed over to the federal government, whose laws must be operated uniformly and without regard to special conditions.

Some proponents contend, however, that it is not intended that Congress shall exercise the full authority conveyed in the amendment. To this argument we cite for answer the doctrine of experience. Anyone familiar with American history must know that Congress



—Courtesy, Chicago Tribune

"What good will it do to get rid of the wolf at the door if we destroy our house?"

promptly employs new powers given it.

The Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution is a case in point. It was urged that this should be enacted in order that the government might be enabled to levy an income tax during such an emergency as the World War. The case seemed reasonable to the American people, and the amendment was adopted. Resultantly, the power was exercised in times of peace and to an unanticipated degree. Let it be noted that despite the statements of the sponsors of the Sixteenth Amendment that "privacy of income receipts and payments" would be assured, Congress has utilized its power to make these public.

Should it be wondered at that many who have carefully weighed the arguments of proponents of the Child Labor Amendment warily eye the assertion that Congress would not make full use of the power it confers? Not a few follow the logic of the Special Committee of the American Bar Association, as given in the following excerpt from its report:

The sincerity and good faith of these two members of the Cabinet (Secretary Perkins and Secretary Wallace), and of the other advocates of ratification who are making similar statements, need not be challenged, because it is assumed that they must, of course, be unaware of the understanding and intention of Congress in 1924, and of the settled rules of constitutional interpretation.

It must, however, be a source of regret that they have not seen fit to consult the *Congressional Record* before undertaking publicly to discuss the purpose, intent, and meaning of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress. Had they done so, it is reasonable and proper to believe that they would in candor probably be convinced that the intention and understanding in 1924 of the Congress that proposed the amendment were not at all as limited. It is true that they are liberal in professions and assurances of moderation, restraint and reasonableness, and of absence of any present purpose or intent to urge Congress to exercise all the legislative power that the amendment would vest in it.

But how can anyone give assurances as to what Congress will or will not do? The secretary of labor has declared that she thinks that "it is inconceivable that Congress should ever pass such legislation, for no one wants to prohibit all work for children under eighteen." That being so, why is she urging that such a power be granted to Congress when no one wants ever to have it exercised and when no state legislature has ever exercised it?

Full consideration of the problem of the proposed amendment also raises the important legal question of whether the states of the United States, having once rejected the amendment, this action having been certified to the United States Secretary of State, can now alter this certification and ratify the amendment.

This matter was explored by the American Bar Association's Special Com-

mittee, and the following, again, is taken from its report:

It may be affirmed that the Federal Child Labor Amendment . . . is no longer pending for ratification by the state legislatures, in view of the lapse of more than ten years and six months since it was proposed by Congress. . . .

As a succinct summarization of the entire case against the Child Labor Amendment, I should like further to quote from this Special Committee's report:

It is further affirmed that the vital and far-reaching questions confronting the state legislatures on the merits, and their grave duty and responsibility, are to consider and determine whether or not they would be justified in ratifying an amendment which would grant such

a new, unlimited and far-reaching power to Congress in curtailment and impairment of the present sovereignty and legislative powers of the States and their right to local self-government, a power which would reach into every home and menace every family, which might interfere with the sacred authority, control, and duty of parents and which would practically be exercisable by Congress only through an innumerable bureaucracy centered in and directed from Washington.

As we have seen above, it would constitute a power that "may be exercised to its utmost extent and at the will of those in whose hands it is placed," and it could readily be abused and become oppressive, inquisitorial, and demoralizing in its effect, and subject every household in every state to the prying and constant interference of federal investigators, detectives, truant officers, and snoopers.

## One Boy, Then Another—

[Continued from page 20]

into Rotary, having proved their worthiness in the first instance.

In selecting boys, different clubs look for different qualifications. It is usually necessary to have some central principle of selection in mind, and the same principle may be used whether the fund is used as a scholarship or loaned. The following are a half dozen of the things often looked for:

1. *Scholarship Ability.* Sometimes this is the only consideration. At Torino and at Bergamo, Italy, for instance, it has been a major consideration in making selections for Rotary scholarships.

2. *Athletic Ability.* There are those who frown on this; but it is not always to be despised. Cornell University has frankly recognized it.

3. *Social Qualifications.* President Hutchins

of the University of Chicago likes to say that if this is a boy's main objective, he will do better to matriculate at a country club; yet many a boy first finds his social feet in college.

4. *Manual Dexterity.* "Industry," says Mr. W. A. Fisher, president of the Fisher Body Corporation, "has urgent need of men trained to work with their hands." And this fact is the principle of selection followed in choosing boys for the distinguished series of scholarships given by the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild, in which more than 300,000 boys have been enrolled.

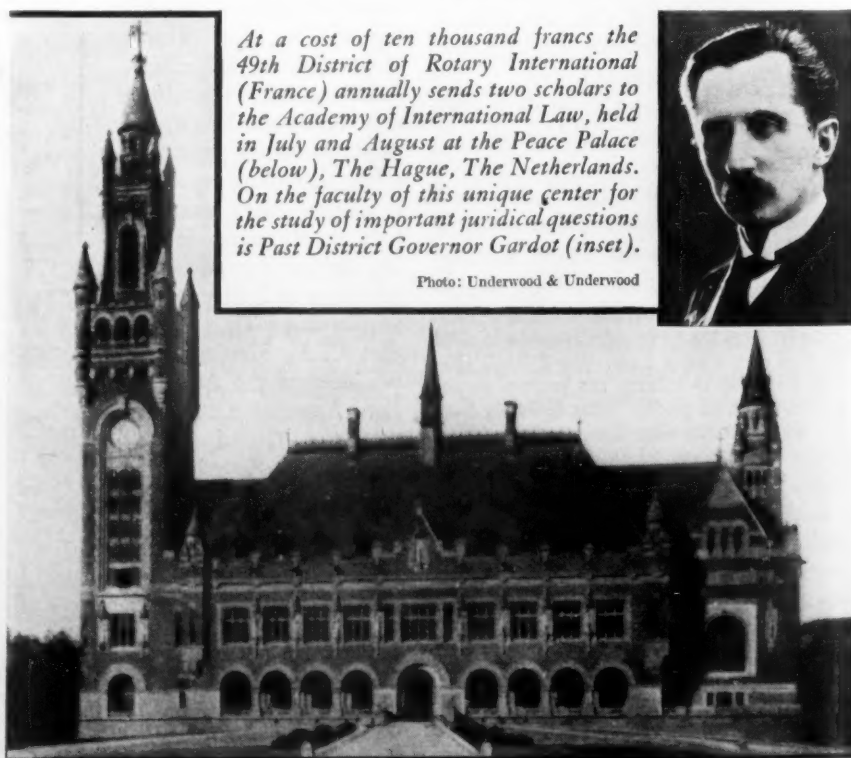
5. *Business Talent.* Schools of business administration have become increasingly important in training business leaders.

6. *General All-around Competence.* This is the principle of selection used in choosing Rhodes scholars.

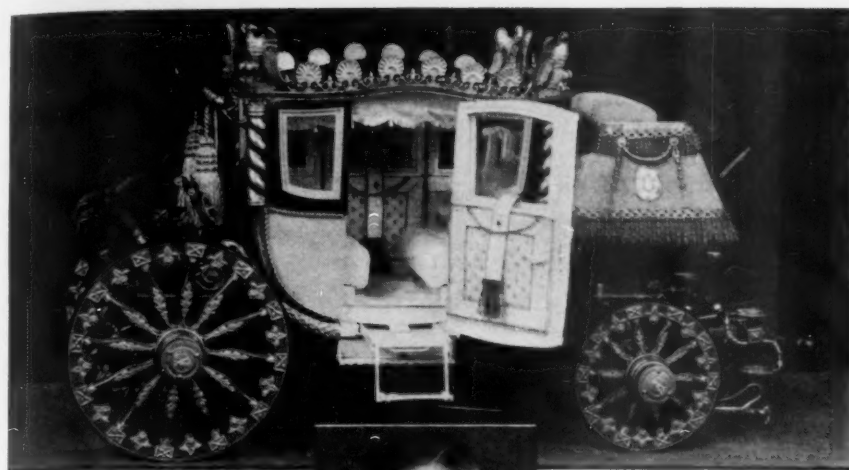
7. *Artistic Ability.* Several European Rotary clubs, such as the one at Kutná Hora, Czechoslovakia, have made it possible for young artists to continue their training.

*At a cost of ten thousand francs the 49th District of Rotary International (France) annually sends two scholars to the Academy of International Law, held in July and August at the Peace Palace (below), The Hague, The Netherlands. On the faculty of this unique center for the study of important juridical questions is Past District Governor Gardot (inset).*

Photo: Underwood & Underwood







An outstanding instance of selecting boys for scholarships on the basis of manual dexterity is the result of the Fisher Body Corporation's competition for construction of miniature Napoleonic coaches.



Among the awards are several \$5,000 scholarships, one of which has been won by Franz Ibisch (left), a former "Junior Rotarian" at Columbus, Wis. His prize-winning coach is pictured above.

Now from what I have said thus far, I think it is evident that the way to begin a loan or scholarship fund is *not* by raising a fund. Let that come later. Here, for instance, is what one Rotary club did.

An individual Rotarian who was interested in the subject, went to his local high school and looked up a needy boy. Just one. A good one. One whose qualifications for college were obvious, whose financial need was unquestionable. He was helped with all the advice the older man could give him: as to which college to choose—why to choose *any* college—the cost—and a plan for meeting it.

Then, but not till then, the Rotarian went to the Boys' Work Committee and to individual Rotarians to secure necessary funds. He had no trouble. The fund—and the number of boys helped, I am glad to record—has grown gradually year by year.

After it is decided to raise a fund, the way it is raised may be important. Some of the methods used by various clubs are the following:

- Bequests in wills of Rotarians or others.
- Birthday funds (average about ten cents per year of age).
- Group insurance on members.
- Induction fee of members.
- Memorial funds established by families of deceased members.
- Placing of small banks on tables at every meal.
- Profits on weekly luncheon fee.
- Revenue from fines.
- Sale of stock in loan corporation.
- Various entertainments, shows, etc.

Often it is sufficient merely to tell to the club the story of a boy or girl who needs the money and funds are immediately forthcoming.

Every club can benefit by the experience of the other clubs that have operated funds. The best source of information is pamphlet No. 42 issued by Rotary International. Information of great value may also be obtained from the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., and the Harmon Foundation, 140 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y. The committee of the Rotary Student Loan Fund of San Antonio, Texas, reports that one of their most valuable sources of information about boys was the small book, *Discipline and the Delinquent*, by Thomas Arkle Clark.

AS for history, it is believed that the start in this field, so far as Rotary is concerned, was made in Allentown, Pennsylvania, when an individual member of the club set aside a certain portion of his annual income to be used as a fund to help worthy students. He later introduced the plan into the club, and it has been widely followed elsewhere.

The Chicago Rotary Club—"Old Number One"—since 1929 has selected some twenty boys from the high schools of Chicago, loaning \$14,134 to them. This club has also made a distinct contribution to the whole problem by bringing together the most important organizations in the Chicago area that are engaged in lending or giving scholarships to needy students.

A result of this meeting was the appointment of a committee to work out a technique of helpful cooperation between administrators of student loan funds. One very practical accomplishment has been that the Bureau of Edu-

cation of the United States has agreed to publish an up-to-date catalogue of loan funds for students. Organizations interested in student loans will be able to secure a copy of this pamphlet by writing to the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Dozens of the individual club projects might be mentioned with profit if there were space. The Philadelphia Rotary Club, for example, has done an interesting thing. In addition to loaning about \$50,000 to students during the last nine years, it has inaugurated the practice of asking some member of the club to act as "dad" to each borrower.

The Atlanta, Georgia, fund is distinctive in certain respects. The fund here at the beginning amounted only to \$700, but has grown to more than \$50,000. A separate organization, known as the Rotary Educational Foundation of Atlanta, has been created, with the provision that if the club itself should ever go out of existence, the Foundation shall become a self-perpetuating body.

The Rotary Club of San Antonio, Texas, operates a very large and successful fund. It was started in 1923 with \$8,500 subscribed in about fifteen enthusiastic minutes, and it has now grown far beyond that. The last report shows a balance of \$42,672.85 in loans receivable, and a bank balance of \$3,863.42. A very large number of boys and girls, principally boys, have been helped.

It was thought originally in San Antonio that as much as \$600 per boy might be needed. The average sum has actually been much less than that. The Philadelphia Rotary Club has a definite limit of \$300 to be loaned per student, and few borrow that much. Some clubs do not lend more than \$100 at any given time. Occasionally a student gets the promise of a loan, but never uses it: the knowledge that he *can* have it stiffens his spine.

Most of the funds are revolving funds rather than outright scholarships. That is, they are paid back, with interest. Often the rate is increased a few years after graduation, in order to encourage prompt repayment.

It is important to remember that the loan a boy receives from a Rotary club may be his first sizable business transaction, his first experience with credit. That fact may be made to have a considerable character-forming value, if he is held to a business-like accounting for the money advanced. Lax methods of collection may harm a boy more than the education received helps him. It is probably well to provide in the loan

contract that if it becomes necessary to employ legal aid to collect, the charge becomes the borrower's obligation. Discretion in enforcing the provision, however, is an obvious necessity.

That boys do repay is the general experience. In some cases they are slow, due usually to low earning capacity; therefore it is often well to arrange in advance for installment payments over a period of years. The following table prepared by the Rotary Club of Atlanta, Georgia, shows the repayment experience there over a nine-year period, 1922 to 1930, inclusive:

No. of students helped	No. Repaying at end of year	No. fully repaid
9	0	0
22	2	0
35	13	6
52	29	10
76	34	31
81	49	32
92	52	41
111	64	40
127	77	50

Loan funds may assume very large or very modest proportions. Boston Rotarians in a period of fourteen years loaned more than \$100,000 to 160 students. Jacksonville, Florida, Rotarians have aided more than 346 students. But the interesting thing about the service-club loan idea is that it is easily adapted to small clubs with very limited resources. Funds have been raised and applied usefully in places where conditions were as different as in Midland, Texas, and Madras, India. A Rotary fund of 1,500 dinars in Ojisek, Yugoslavia, enabled one student to pursue his studies. Scholarship or loan funds have served fine ends in Stavanger, Norway; Valladolid, Spain; Shanghai, China; Medicine Hat, Alberta,

*The Rotary Club of Somerville, Massachusetts, has for several years awarded a bronze plaque "for proficiency in art" to a student of art in the local senior high school. The winners of the plaque all have been encouraged to continue their art studies.*

and Windsor, Nova Scotia, Canada; Maplewood, New Jersey, and Two Rivers, Wisconsin; Guayaquil, Ecuador; and dozens more.

Certain rather definite "do's" and "don't's" have emerged from experience with loan funds. Some of them may be summarized as follows:

1. Begin with a large objective and a small fund.
2. Expand the fund as experience and growing appreciation of the cause suggest.
3. Solicit aid for specific cases. Men are quick to come to the aid of a boy, slow to respond to a cause.
4. When the success of the project is well assured, provide for its permanency by separate incorporation very closely affiliated with the Rotary club.
5. A few rare souls are ordained by nature to deal with boys. Trust prime responsibility to none other.
6. Stimulate and widen interest by appointing for each boy a "Rotary dad."
7. Cultivate the interest and coöperation of the whole community.
8. Be sure to get the full coöperation of the high school.
9. Deal only with colleges that pledge fullest coöperation.
10. Treat the loan fund as a business matter—but infinitely more. Keep it very personal.

The loan fund is nothing by itself. The boy is everything. Remember the rebuff to Charles Sumner, who once remarked pompously:

"I have got to where I am no longer interested in individuals."

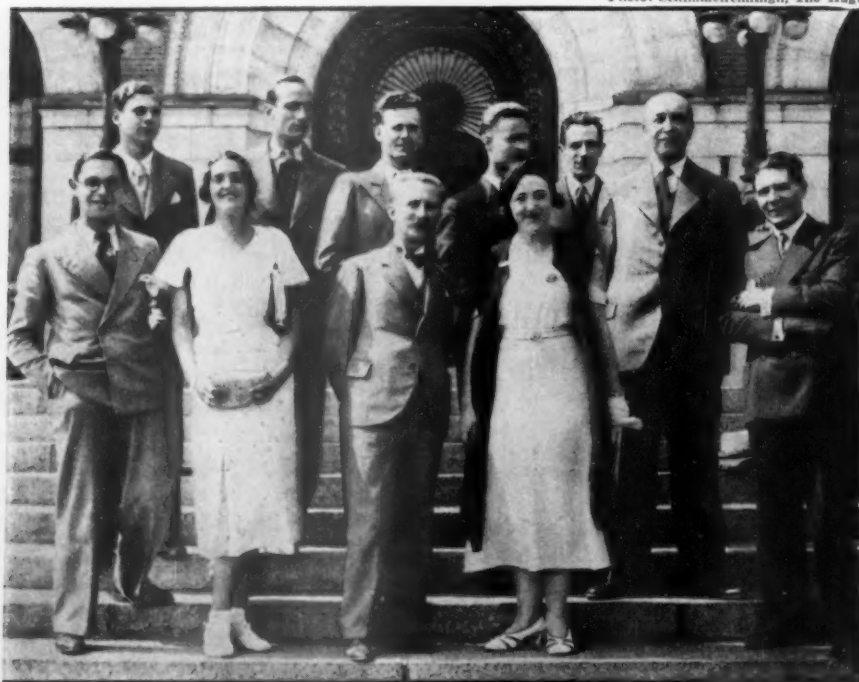
A brilliant lady responded, "Why Charles, God hasn't got *that* far yet!"

Let your interest be in one individual boy, then another—and another.

*Students from several countries follow important international legal cases at the Academy of International Law at The Hague. Here are several holders of Rotary scholarships, with members of the faculty, in front of the Peace Palace. They are under the direction of M. André Gardot (front, center) prominent attorney from Angers, France. See also the picture on page 48.*



Photo: Schimmelfennig, The Hague



## New Times . . . New Thinking

[Continued from page 8]

to you. Perhaps you will recall and smile with the professor who, when asked what impressed him most about the land in which he had done post-graduate study, replied:

"How easy it is to get along on \$500 a year when nobody else has more!"

But suppose your predicament is serious: you are out of work and simply have to have a job. You can then imitate the young woman in one of my university classes. We were discussing the subject of finding work. A young man hopelessly said he had gone to seven places and been turned down seven times.

### Personal Efficiency Check List

*The relaxed person will answer all of these questions in the affirmative. Of course, a few having a perfect score may still be victims of tensions of one kind or another. In general, however, a high score reveals a fairly restful body and mind. Try the questions out on yourself. Where do YOU stand?*

- ☐ Are you in reasonably good health?
- ☐ Do you sleep well?
- ☐ Do you adjust your diet to fit the amount and kind of energy you use?
- ☐ Do your muscles feel relaxed?
- ☐ Do you work easily, passing on to others as much responsibility as your job allows?
- ☐ Do you forget your daily problems when you have locked the office door?
- ☐ Do you get out of doors much?
- ☐ Do you easily forego smoking and hard liquor?
- ☐ Do you take short and frequent rest periods during working hours?
- ☐ Do your leisure activities interest and relax you? And, unless you are a single-track mind finding your greatest joy in your work, are your activities reasonably varied?
- ☐ Do you put ideas and problems out of your mind promptly and easily when this is needful?
- ☐ Do you regard worry as silly and useless?
- ☐ Do you refuse to fight difficulties and obstacles when, after studying them, you find them at least temporarily unsurmountable?

"Huh," said the young woman, "you haven't been around enough to know even how to apply for a job. I tried a hundred places before I caught onto how to talk to the boss!"

And then you might model on the youth, formerly in my employ, who started to hunt work all over New York when work was as rare as unicorns. Two years later I ran into him and learned that he had visited 1,285 offices, filed more than 500 applications, and "never had a nibble."

"I think, though," said he with a grin, "that in another year or so I'll land something. Don't you?"

Tense? No more than a rubber ball!

These youngsters have a future *because they have a present*. They refuse to fill up on sugary fairy stories about success. And they refuse to be downhearted at the lack of those bonbons . . .

So much for the first of our considerations, the decreasing validity of the old "success" philosophy. What about the second one, namely, that this is the Era of Change?

The worst of all fears is the fear of the unknown. Fear of change is of this sort. You imagine some vague destiny which, you think, you may not be able to master. Being fearful, you are tense.

And when is this serious? Only when you fixate upon the unknown. Then the tensions become intolerable, for they spread through the body and involve many antagonistic sets of muscles.

When we are impelled to do something, but do not understand just what to do, we are moved to do all sorts of things at once, on the chance of hitting on the right thing in a hurry. The faster these impulses start, the more they overlap. As they overlap, muscles that are organized in one pattern to do the mind's bidding in a certain way, interfere with muscles in another pattern organized to do something else. Tensions arise between the two sets. With a score of patterns under way at a given moment, the body may be "frozen" with fear. By the same token, the more clearly we understand a given menace, the less we fear it, the smoother our course of action. We do not try a dozen different things at once. We do the one necessary thing without interference or tension. Firemen are not frightened and tense at a fire.

There are three kinds of fear that tend to prevent a wholesome way-of-living. First, there is the sudden crisis, which must be faced instantly and solved; it

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Old Monterrey, San Luis Potosi and Queretaro. In Mexico City from June 14th to the 21st. Sightseeing trips are taken to Xochimilco, Cuernavaca, Puebla, The Pyramids, Guadalupe. Attendance at Convention from the 17th to the 21st. Leave Mexico City on the evening of the 21st, arriving in Cincinnati and St. Louis on the 24th, Washington and Jacksonville on the 25th.

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may shock, but seldom cracks us, and it is over in a jiffy. Second, there is some danger which may be dealt with in leisure. While much worse than the first kind, it seldom keeps us tense for long at a stretch. Its type is fear of inflation,

or of the outbreak of war, or of an influenza epidemic. Third, and worst, is the obscure, complex, intangible danger that comes on us slowly, and cannot be handled with sure touch or speed. Such a danger is insecurity. When we face it,

unless we plan a deliberate course of action, we lose our bearings and our confidence. Trying many things, we fail and grow progressively tense.

What to do? We cannot say, "Fear nothing!" The wise philosopher-business man says: "Fear only real dangers; and by studying them, cast off fear."

Be not afraid of the new. Preserve an open mind toward change. Become aware of new events and conditions. Establish a mental attitude that is ready for change. Cast off the old habit of the fixed mind. Analyze, plan a course of action well within your powers, refuse to dwell on the unknown except to get information about it. Information banishes fear, makes action possible . . .

So much for change. And now what about the New Leisure?

As conditions improve, a new prosperity must arrive. But it is going to be a prosperity less of money and cash profits, and more of a wealth of time to live.

Until now, many of us have suffered from dire poverty of leisure. As business picks up the world over, leisure must grow apace. Factories will install more productive machines, tasks will be organized more ingeniously, goods will be turned out with less and less human effort. The trend has been evident for some time, and engineers confidently believe that the need of utmost economy will strengthen it in the future.

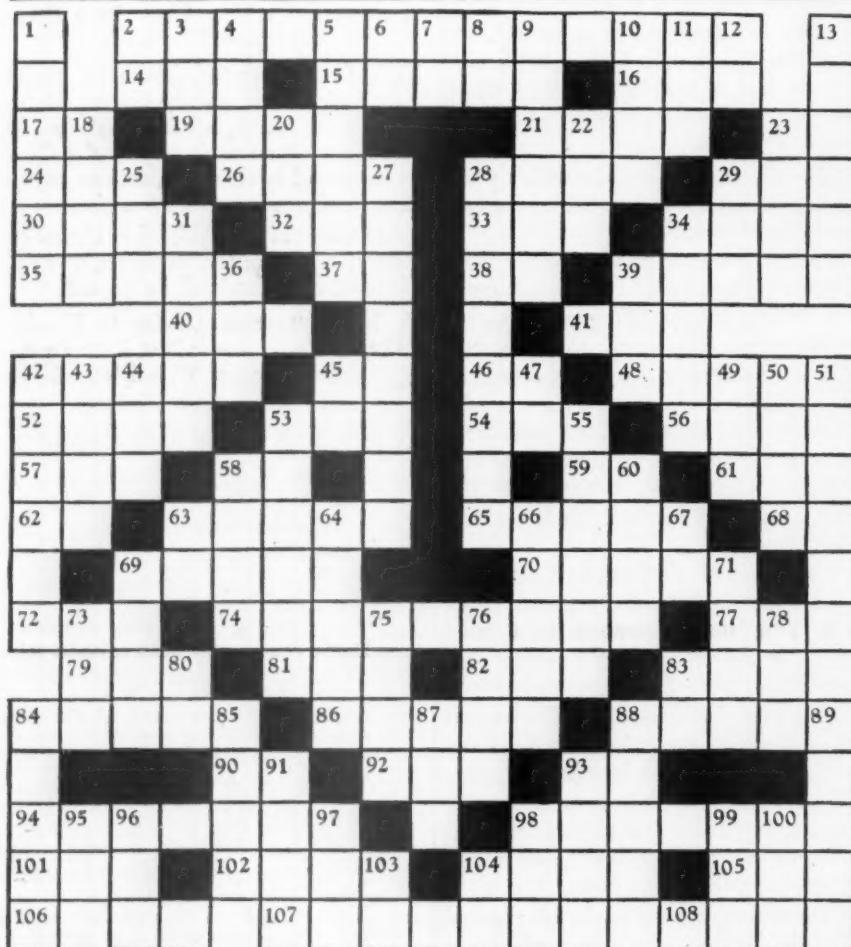
**T**HE only sensible answer to this state of affairs is that all of us must work less. We must mix pleasure and business: not such a bitter pill! But—this does not mean a life of idling, nor empty hours without adventure and zest. Far from it! New life patterns are emerging. For the first time perhaps in history, entire peoples can look forward to spending their energies on absorbing tasks that were, until now, too expensive because of the urgency of making a mere living.

Before 1929, there were only two ways of spending one's time: one could either make a living; or one could live! An ambitious man had to toil for material goods unendingly; or he had to cease from that striving and while away his hours in the arts and philosophy. Now, however, he has a strange third choice, and soon it will revolutionize himself and his world.

He will not seek total rest in leisure. For most of us, to quit work completely would be the worst of all follies. Rather, he will be busy in his leisure to the end of living in the fullest harmony with his own nature.

More and more, your manner of leisure must become your way of life. What

## This Month's Rotary Crossword Puzzle



### HORIZONTAL

- 2 World-wide  
14 Sailor  
15 Fertile spot in desert  
16 Part of "to be"  
17 Ninety (Roman numerals)  
19 To defeat  
21 To wash  
23 Exclamation  
24 Wrath  
26 Ages  
28 To yawn  
29 Man's name  
30 City in Ireland  
32 Skill  
33 Number  
34 Soapstone  
35 Uncloses  
37 Old pronoun  
38 Hypothetical force  
39 Dried tonic leaves of South American plant  
40 Vast age  
41 Implement for stirring air  
42 Lost color  
45 Part of "to be"  
46 Pronoun  
48 Mexican card game  
52 Poems  
53 Feminine pronoun  
54 Poetic for India  
56 To scorch  
57 Child's game  
58 By  
59 Supposing that  
61 Epoch  
62 Part of "to be"  
63 Lustre of polished surface  
65 Bar for lifting  
68 Latin conjunction  
69 Distributed  
70 Ceremonies  
72 Possessive pronoun  
74 River bounding Mexico  
77 Equality  
79 Mournful  
81 Arid  
82 Born  
83 Paddle  
84 More modern  
86 Levels  
88 Ancient race of Mexico  
90 While  
92 Character in "Uncle Tom"  
93 Jumbled type  
94 Mexican gulf port  
98 A quality of Rotary work  
101 Self  
102 Title of Mussolini  
104 Performs  
105 Golf mound  
106 Plants  
107 Bull fighter  
108 North African

### VERTICAL

- 1 Great North American country  
2 Pronoun  
3 To seize  
4 Woody plant  
5 Noted organization  
6 Continent (abbr.)  
7 While  
8 Seventh note of scale  
9 Body of land  
10 Part of church  
11 Metric land measure  
12 French for "the"  
13 Rotary applies it to business  
18 Harvest  
20 Constellation  
22 To mimic  
23 Mexican cooking vessel  
25 Before  
27 Ships  
28 One of Rotary's objectives  
29 European Advisory Committee  
31 Joints of legs  
34 Sounds  
36 Turf  
39 Head covering  
42 Edible root  
43 First man  
44 Limb  
45 Exclamation  
47 Half an em  
49 River in Wales  
50 Unusual  
51 Public speaker  
53 Impassive  
55 To separate  
58 Having wings  
60 Fiesta  
63 Greek earth goddess  
64 Shop  
66 Sea eagles  
67 Prefix: again  
69 To pull  
71 Minor quarrel  
73 Custom  
75 Fetter  
76 Indian coin  
78 Part of "to be"  
80 Prefix: down  
83 Sixteenth of pound (abbr.)  
84 Observes  
85 Invasion  
87 Mother of all  
88 Manners  
89 To encourage  
91 Froth  
93 Nobleman  
95 In the past  
96 To cut  
97 South American edible tuber  
98 Nickname for Saul Ste. Marie  
99 Japanese statesman  
100 Central European Office of Rotary  
103 French for "and" (abbr.)  
104 Clerical degree (abbr.)

[Solution to this puzzle on page 64]

shall it be? Nobody can tell you beyond giving a few broad hints. Much depends on what you are.

One guidepost, however, is clear. Let your leisure encompass only those activities that keep you healthy of mind and body, utilize your most constant and individual interests.

Two classes of business men have distinct problems here: (1) those of normally high, and (2) those of normally low energy.

If you are restless in leisure because of a surplus of energy seldom used on your job, then follow leisure activities that utilize the surplus. Dealing with people requires more energy than most types of physical work. Energetic Rotarians have a magnificent, ready-made opportunity for the healthy use of leisure in the activities of their own organization. The weekly sessions. Its fine human enterprises. The work for crippled children, for instance—which happens to be one of the most needed tasks in a progressive civilization.

**T**HROUGH your organized efforts you can go further than you have ever contemplated. Why not do something about the crippled lives of normal young people who see no careers and find no opportunities to employ their energies for pay? Why not spend more of your leisure in studying their problems in your city; surveying their chances; establishing a central information bureau, perhaps, where they may secure help that nobody in the country today is giving them in an organized way?

Likewise, the problem of the middle-aged grows constantly more baffling. Able executives and business and professional men and women, now unemployed and viewing the future darkly, must somehow be reestablished as the useful citizens they can and should be. Out in California, a group of forty-year-oldsters

have set to work to study their own problems. The question can employ many leisure hours of people of high energy.

Cultivate, too, personal hobbies that use extra bodily energy. Beware, however, of heavy exercise that is too fatiguing. A fifty-year-old business man recently collapsed and went to bed a complete wreck for weeks, because of a strenuous game of badminton. If sports are your hobby, select them with an eye on your age, health, and energy. After forty, prefer games of skill rather than heavy muscular exertion.

If your energy is normally moderate or low, or if you enjoy yourself most in intellectual pursuits, study the activities in which you usually persist. Many business men I know, get the most fun out of problems scientific, mechanical, or artistic. A man of seventy took up landscape painting two years ago, and now exhibits regularly to admiring relatives and friends, getting more fun out of life, he says, than he ever did before.

Others like fishing. One prominent business man who enjoys research, fishes as a research worker. Lately he has been investigating the effect of shadows on fish, and has spent many a gleeful hour clapping his hands in the air above his finny subjects. He found that one type of flapping shadow always drove fish away. He deduced that the shadows of birds disturb them most of all.

An advertising man spends his leisure devising new radio circuits, a hobby requiring accurate higher mathematics . . .

The world, in a word, is changing. The old "success" philosophy is going on the scrap heap. We have and will have more leisure. We must build *ourselves* for this new world, as well as we build the factories, dams, forests, parks, and machines that we need. The philosophy that will help us to fit readily into the changed environment may be summed up in the three words: *Take it easy!*

## I REVIVED 19 "DEAD" ACCOUNTS ..and Got 7 New Ones with this Simple IDEA!



**I** HAD never tried using pencils to carry an advertising message before I saw one of the new Autopoints. But this new mechanical pencil was so attractive, that I decided to make a test.

I simply couldn't believe it, when the results started to roll in. They brought us business for upwards of a year. In the first six months, 13 "dead" customers called us up and we were able to trace the "revival" to nothing but these little ambassadors! Half a dozen other such episodes followed. And out of ten new customers who came to us voluntarily, we found seven who had become familiar with our name because of our Autopoint pencils.

But it is not surprising that my Advertising Autopoints have become the favorite writing tools of so many men. They're beautifully colored; really artistically designed; and expensive-looking. I never saw such a sturdy, fool-proof pencil, or one that could take so much punishment. That's why Autopoints now go to bigger and bigger lists for me, every year.

Many Autopoint "advertisers" can tell you stories like this. Why not find out what these little sales ambassadors can do for you? Enclose this coupon, with your firm's letterhead; get our book "37 Sales Plans." This book will show you 37 tested ideas in which Autopoints brought amazingly gratifying returns! There is a successful plan in this book for you!

### Save 41 Cents Per Employee

Did you know that Autopoints are now saving sums running into many dollars for leading firms — just by cutting down the cost of wood pencils? 41¢ per employee is the average; in many cases it is much larger. Multiply this saving by the number of your employees — see how many dollars it amounts to

**The Autopoint Co.**  
*The Better Pencil*

Autopoints are Available at all Reliable Stationers

The Autopoint Co., Dept. R-3 1801 Foster Ave., Chicago	
<input type="checkbox"/> Send me your book of 37 tested sales plans. No obligation.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tell me how I can save 41¢ per employee per year.
(Mark either or both)	
Firm Name .....	
Address .....	
Individual Name.....Title.....	

## Give Your Town a Personality!

[Continued from page 11]

nature move back in again. There has been planting and landscaping, of course, but most of the beauty is natural, clean running water, and growing things.

You must not think we are discussing vague and intangible entities in talking about a more sightly community. Beauty in environment, while it is desirable for its own sake, for the benediction it lays on the spirit, is valuable for its by-products, and those are tidiness, order, comfort, convenience, efficiency. How much easier it is to live and work—and

play—in a neat, orderly, well-arranged room, office, shop, yard, or town! They look better because they are in the deepest sense better for their utilitarian purpose.

One thing that makes for better appearance is harmony, the right relation between the different architectural and landscape elements. That is why, to me, a large Rotary wheel on a green hillside looks out of place; there is nothing for it to go with. It is a false note. We like old houses because they seem to belong, to fit into the background, but when we



## PRESTIGE

Zachary Taylor was the first President to reside at the old Willard—known modernly as "the Residence of Presidents." Enjoy its modern luxury—have the social distinction and convenience of this pre-eminent address.

Single Rooms with Bath \$4 up  
Double Rooms with Bath \$6 up

*The*  
**WILLARD HOTEL**

WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. P. Somerville, Rotarian  
Managing Director

## MEXICO CITY VISITORS . . .

Send Your Purchases To Us  
For Clearance Thru Customs Formalities

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

**CORRIGAN DISPATCH COMPANY**  
Nuevo Laredo, Tamps., Mexico Laredo, Texas

**Order Your Bound Volume of  
The Rotarian for 1934 Today!**

HERE YOU HAVE  
**"EVERYTHING  
for the GARDEN"**

This is the title of our annual catalogue. It is a beautiful book with 24 color pages and hundreds of interesting illustrations direct from actual photographs of results from Henderson's Tested Seeds... the finest and most complete we've ever issued



**SEND FOR IT -**

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

Send Me Your 1935 Catalogue.

**PETER HENDERSON & CO.**  
35 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK



*Pawtucket, Rhode Island, Rotarians and city officials pictured at the dedication in their public park of the International Friendship Grove and Garden. Each of 67 trees, according to Dr. Wm. H. Tolman, chairman of the local International Service Committee (front of arch, to right), is symbolic of a country where Rotary clubs have been established.*

take refuge in old things we confess our weakness. We should create our own setting and give it that fine effect of appropriateness. When this is done each place gets something from its neighbors and gives something in return, and thus a neighborhood is created, one that evokes exclamations of delight from visitors because of its charm.

Every now and then some well-meaning public-spirited citizen contributes to his native place, usually the small town where he was born, some public building, library, community house, museum. Frequently what he builds stands out and contrasts too sharply with other structures, instead of taking its place as part of the picture. Some old philosopher once said that "dirt was merely matter out of place." These "foreign" buildings are matter out of place, excellent somewhere else, but disturbing and disorderly where they are.

The first step toward making your town better looking is to create a public opinion, a local self consciousness, a community pride, which will soon seek justification. Enlist the editor of the local paper. Persuade earnest souls with the gift of expression to write letters. Establish in the paper a department of town betterment and keep it filled with live matter, especially what other towns are doing along such lines. Emulation is a powerful motive. Make your fellow citizens feel that it would be profitable as well as gratifying if their town were known to fame as the most attractive in the state.

When E. V. Lucas innocently remarked that Bibury was the most picturesque vil-

lage in England, he caused heart burnings in Great Tew, Wharfedale, Broadway, and Clovelly, and many other communities with claims to attractiveness. Such rivalry is a good thing. If your town could be stirred up in that way it would not stop until it had qualified, and then there would follow the constant effort to hold the lead.

When a town is once thus aroused to the economic advantages of beautifying itself, the program becomes definite. It is easy to create an ideal community when one starts from the ground up, as at Palos Verdes, Cal., or Radburn, N. J., or Kingsport, Tenn. These are perfect towns with everything anticipated—growth, traffic, utilities—but most of us must work with the towns we have, which have already grown without guidance, and the first problem is to undo, remove or hide eyesores, and emphatically to establish a public spirit that will control all future developments along the best lines.

No sacrifice is involved. Builders who conform to the general scheme will find their buildings more profitable in the end.

**T**HE spirit that spoils the effect of most built up districts, especially "downtown," is boastfulness, brag. Buildings are made to look higher than they really are under the mistaken idea that mere height is an advantage. Pioneer towns in America favored one-story shops with two-story fronts, a dishonesty which deceived no one, and gave the place a shoddy effect, the Queen Anne front and the Mary Ann back. You still see such buildings in the



newer towns of the West. Now height, and for that matter, bigness proves nothing but the desire to splurge. A uniform height is a better thing, and the front of a building should show what it is without bluff or pretentiousness. If this principle were followed in town building, a better-looking Main Street would follow.

The place to begin is Main Street, which every visitor sees, and which lags far behind the residential section, even in towns which are becoming conscious of something better. Why is it that a business man who takes pride in the appearance of his home grounds does not apply the same philosophy to his store, or shop, or office? It is far more essential in one way, for attractive business places draw trade.

Trees on Main Street are perhaps not practicable, though they will be in the future when we begin to apply all we have learned about town planning. Nevertheless there are small communities with wide greens where trees are possible even in front of the stores and shops. And factories can be and have been made as picturesque as old castles by trees and vines. It is possible, however, to clean up vacant lots and plant them—and this is one step toward selling them—to abolish unnecessary signs, to produce some uniformity, to use color and height and cornice to bring about harmony in place of the heterogeneous hodge-podge that is the principal thoroughfare of most middle-sized towns.

One reason many old buildings look well is because of the poverty of their builders. They hadn't the wealth of material to splurge. They all used the same material and essentially the same design,

and the results were generally pleasing.

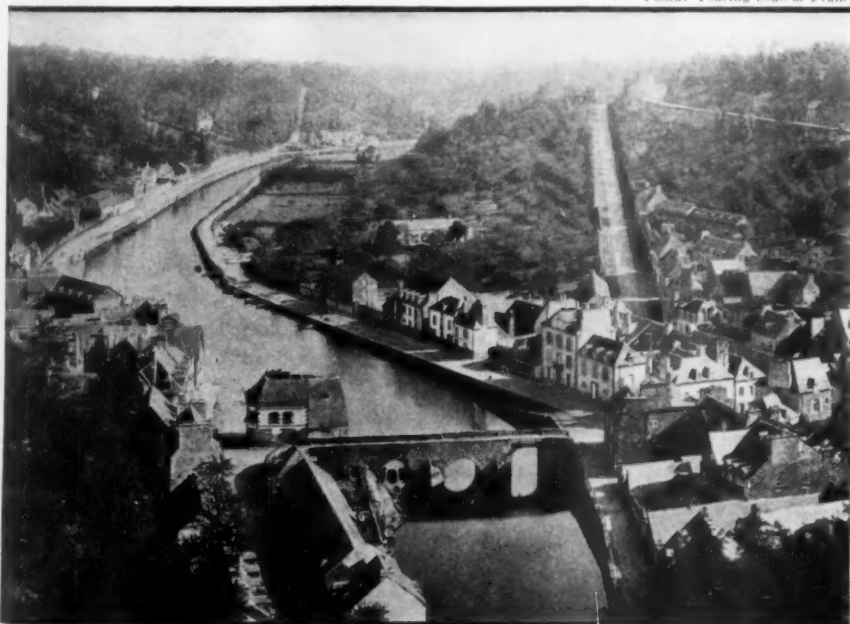
Of course we cannot tear the town down and begin all over, but new buildings are erected from time to time. There should be a plan, an idea toward which the town could work. Showy pretense must be avoided, such as concrete blocks masquerading as honest stone, stamped tin cornices, corrugated iron roofs. Such things do not fool anybody. The material should be honest, honestly used. You may get used to it, seeing it every day, but visitors see it with a fresh eye, and judge the town just as you judge a man, by its dress.

**E**VERY town has at least one good point, something that could, if developed, set it off from others—in short, give it personality. Quite often it is a river, or at least a good sized stream—I never did know how small a river should be in order to be called a creek—but often neither river nor creek is used in American towns. When there is a watercourse, it is suppressed if it is small enough, or used as a sewer. The inspired idea of making much of it, playing it up, planting its banks with rows of trees and laying out a walk along them, with seats and shrubs and grass, which adds so greatly to the charm of many European towns, has not yet taken hold in the United States, to our great loss.

The banks of the Thames in London and of the Seine in Paris, are among the great attractions of those cities, but New York with the most magnificent waterside of any large city in the world, entirely surrounding it in fact, is just beginning a belated and desperate struggle to snatch

*"I am minded of a town in France where the river flows down the main street, with banks of trees, roads, and walks on each side, and bridges at the street corners."*

Photo: Touring Club of France



## The Tastiest Ocean Treat from Gloucester plump, tender, juicy **CHICKEN SALT MACKEREL FILLETS**

Sent on approval

I guarantee them to please you!



Just what you want for a hearty breakfast!

### TASTE THEM AT MY EXPENSE

You'll never know how delicious fish can be until you serve some of my mackerel fillets, prepared the Down East way. It will be the rarest treat you've known in months. Take one of my new, small, meaty late-caught mackerel fillets. Freshen it. Broil it in its own juices to a tempting brown, until the rich, tender meat falls apart at the touch of your fork. Serve piping hot. Your mouth will water at its appetizing aroma. You'll smack your lips over its wonderful flavor.



### What Makes My Mackerel Fillets So Good?

But you must get the right kind of mackerel fillets—the pick of the new late catch is what you want—to get this real food joy. That's the secret of the tempting goodness of my mackerel fillets. I send you the choicest fillets that are carefully sliced from the fat, tender sides of the new late-caught mackerel. Practically boneless, no waste parts whatever, these mackerel fillets are so tender and full bodied that they just flake into juicy mouthfuls.

### Send No Money Now— unless you wish to

Just send the coupon below or write me a letter, and I'll ship you a pail of 18 small tenderloin mackerel fillets—each fillet suitable for an individual serving. My fillets come to you all cleaned—no heads—no tails—no large body bones—no waste whatever—just meaty fillets packed in new brine in a wax-lined wooden pail. Taste one—broiled the Down East way. If not satisfied it's the finest mackerel you ever tasted, return the balance at my expense. Otherwise send me only \$2 within 10 days. 200,000 families get their seafood from me this "prove-it-yourself" way. I've been doing business this way for 49 years and I must say that this is the lowest price for this size pail of mackerel fillets I've ever offered. Send your coupon today for this real Gloucester treat.

Frank E. Davis, The Gloucester Fisherman  
140 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

**18**  
Extra Choice  
Mackerel  
Fillets  
Only  
**\$2.00**  
Delivered  
FREE!  
Anywhere  
in the U. S.

Mr. Frank E. Davis, The Gloucester Fisherman  
140 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

My dear Mr. Davis: Please send me, all charges prepaid, a pail containing 18 small, tender mackerel fillets, clear fish, no heads, tails, or waste parts, and practically boneless. If after trying a few fillets, I am not entirely satisfied, I will return the rest at your expense and will owe you nothing. Otherwise, I'll send you \$2.00 within 10 days.\*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Rank or other reference \_\_\_\_\_

\*If you wish to send check for full amount now, I'll include with your mackerel a copy of my 25c beautifully illustrated cook book containing 136 delightful seafood recipes. Your money will be instantly refunded if you are not pleased in every way.

*You're invited!*



**VOLENDAM  
CRUISE**  
*of the 29th and 50th  
Districts to the  
MEXICO CITY  
Convention*

***Come Along!***

...make your trip to the International Convention a real Rotarian "get-together" from the very start. This Convention Cruise under Cook's management offers much more than "a way of getting there". Official dinners, meetings and other functions of the 29th and 50th Districts will be held aboard ship. And there will be plenty of unofficial fun for all . . . games with good fellows on sunny decks . . . gay diversions.

The splendid cruise-ship Volendam of the Holland-America Line sails from New York June 10 . . . rates round-trip to Vera Cruz including stop at Nassau on the return, are as low as \$175 for each of two in a cabin. See your club secretary about it now . . . or your local agent, or

**COOK'S**

Thos. Cook & Son—Wagons-Lits Inc.  
587 Fifth Avenue, New York

Philadelphia Boston Baltimore Washington  
Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles  
Toronto Montreal Vancouver  
Mexico City Office: 1 Avenida F. Madero

Carry your funds in Cook's Travellers' Cheques

... Order your bound volume of  
"THE ROTARIAN" for 1934 today.  
Price delivered in U. S. A., \$2.50.

**ULVER**  
MILITARY ACADEMY  
EDUCATES THE  
WHOLE BOY



**HELPS HIM TO  
FIND HIMSELF**

Studies him sympathetically . . . as an individual . . . helps him discover his interests, his bent . . . educates him as an individual . . . 459 graduates in 115 colleges and universities. Catalog upon request.

30 PERSHING ROAD  
CULVER, INDIANA

back some of the natural beauty hitherto given over freely to coal pockets, tugboat landings, slums and dumps. How stupid to make Park or Fifth Avenue a principal street with three such spectacular river fronts as Hudson, Harlem, and East Rivers afford? Chicago, with much less in the way of natural endowment to work with, has done better, but New York is beginning with patches here and there up and down its long line of riparian views to undo the mistakes of a hundred years' standing.

But we are speaking of small towns, still young enough to repair their neglect of their good points, and one of these, if it exists, is a small stream meandering through the community. I am minded of a town in France where the river flows down the main street, with banks of trees, roads, and walks on each side, and bridges at the street corners. It gives that town a distinction it would be hard to equal or attain by any other device.

Here, then, is a community service enterprise for Rotary clubs to engage in,

one that pays double dividends in dollars and delight, and for which Rotary is eminently qualified, for in the smaller towns which we are discussing, Rotary is the town. It represents public opinion, already organized, already pledged to doing good. Its members own the houses, shops and stores that compose the town's physical structures which are its physiognomy. They are accustomed to working together. All they need is conviction as to the desirability of the work and some advice, some information as to plan and program, but even there they cannot go far wrong, as the inspiring ambition of the Lorain Rotary Club proves.

There is need in every town and city of a body of men, an organization which believes that beauty and utility are compatible, and practices that belief. We want beauty, not merely in vacation resorts, public parks, forest reservations, and other remote places, but right around us where we live, where we can see it every day.

A view is the greatest tonic to the spirit nature has devised.

**To a Little Spruce on a Survey Line**

*You Spruce, so lovely there,  
How can a person dare  
To cut you down.  
Your perfect form and grace—  
They make it hard to face  
Such crime.  
You're like a little fawn,  
With your new verdure on,  
So fresh.  
No blemish or a scar,  
Until your bark I mar  
With my cruel axe.*

*You're perfect symmetry,  
In nature's harmony,  
God's plan.  
And yet I interfere,  
And make the world more drear,  
By my poor plan.  
You might become a tree,  
If it were not for me,  
A man.*

—HARRY GEMMEL.

**Land of the Plumed Serpent**

[Continued from page 24]

Determined to return to his homeland of Tollan, Quetzalcoatl proceeded to the seacoast. On the way he passed through another Toltec city called Cholula near the site of the modern Mexican city of Puebla. Rumors of his wisdom and greatness had reached the Toltecs of this place, and they prevailed on him to stay with them and teach them the religion and culture he had expounded to their brethren of Teotihuacan. The god was greatly loved and revered by them and at Cholula in his honor they erected a pyramid, the largest in the world.

Thus, here on the North American continent, but ninety miles over good roads southeast of the capital of Mexico, is the largest pyramid built by man!

After forty years, Quetzalcoatl be-

came restless and decided to continue his journey to the land of his birth. Two legends tell of his departure. One claims that he went down to the sea and set sail for Tollan on a raft of serpents. The other insists that this is untrue—that the god went down to what is now the State of Vera Cruz where he ascended to the top of Mount Orizaba, and on this monarch of Mexican mountains he was consumed by a holy flame and ascended into heaven. Both stories are agreed on one point: before he left them, Quetzalcoatl made a promise to the Toltecs that some day he would return again to lead and teach his people—a promise which was to be the cause of a great tragedy.

Who was this man-god? Who was

this white stranger who wandered into the Toltec country? Because of his Christ-like teachings, the early Spaniards were quick to identify him as St. Thomas the Apostle who in his wanderings, they said, had somehow reached Mexico. However, such an explanation does not stand in the light of modern archaeology. Long before the advent of



*The coat of arms of Maximilian, youthful and temporary (1864-67) emperor of Mexico, shows Mexican snake and eagle, and Austrian griffins.*

Quetzalcoatl in Teotihuacan there existed in the Maya country, of northern Guatemala and Yucatan, similar legends of a god called Kukulcan, the Mayan word for feathered-serpent.\*

It is now quite generally believed that the worship of Quetzalcoatl and his counterparts is very ancient, perhaps brought in a primitive form from Asia by the earliest of the Ancient Americans. Believing this, it is not beyond the realm of possibility that there did arise in Teotihuacan a great man—chieftain, priest, or King—who had taken the name of the beloved god for the span of his mortal life. At his death he was deified and, as time went on, the legends concerning him and the great god became so intertwined that it is now impossible to separate them. Such a condition would be easily possible among a people without a written language.

The Toltec era passed. The Aztecs came from the north, from a legendary place called Land of the Seven Caves. A warlike, nomadic tribe, they had been wandering for perhaps centuries in obedience to a divine command. An oracle of the gods had ordered them to go forth and found an empire on the spot where they should find an eagle sitting on a cactus and holding a serpent in its beak. Finding their sign on an island in a lake known as Texcoco, these swaggering barbarians from the north proceeded with insolent confidence to put to rout the more peaceful Toltecs.

The Aztecs founded their empire and built their capital city, Tenochtitlan—a word meaning "place of the stone cactus"—on the Mexican plateau where the modern capital city now stands. At the time of the Aztecs this was a

# I'VE BEEN TO MEXICO



**T**his advertisement is written by a young man who has just returned from his first trip to Mexico.

I went down and came back on the *West Coast Route* of Southern Pacific, spending two days at Mazatlan, three at Guadalajara, seven in Mexico City. And my most vivid impression of Mexico is the kindness and friendliness of its people. Not once did I suffer any inconvenience or discourtesy at their hands.

Other memories crowd in . . . of the first money I exchanged. For \$40 I received 141.20 pesos—a tremendous roll! The crowds that came down to meet the train at every stop, on this West Coast where the arrival of a train is still a big event. The fresh pineapple I bought at Rosario. The mountains shaped like jigsaw puzzles. The beautiful women at Mazatlan. The thrill of my first experience at deep-sea fishing in that tropic harbor. And the man who climbed a tall palm to bring me down a green coconut.

Guadalajara's market place attracted me more than the magnificent churches. There was a street almost filled with sombreros, another with pottery and baskets. Mexico City (they call it simply "Mexico" down there), a beautiful city in a valley 7,440 feet above the sea. The struggle I had learning to pronounce Ixtacihuatl. The policeman who stopped all traffic while I photographed a Charro during the Sunday parade at Chapultepec Park. The little boy who poled us through the floating gardens at Xochimilco.

## LOW FARES—A \$50 SIDETRIP

Roundtrip fares to the Mexican capital are very low, good one way by our West Coast Route and one way by National Railways of Mexico.

If you cross the continent this year on our Sunset Limited or Golden State Limited, you can make a sidetrip to Mexico City for only \$50 extra rail fare; using our West Coast of Mexico Route one way and the National Railways of Mexico the other.

## "HOTEL CAR TOURS"

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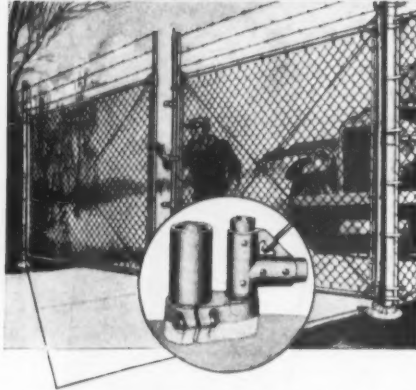


# Southern Pacific

\*See "A Civilization without a Wheel," by George W. Gray, in *THE ROTARIAN*, January, 1933; also reading references page 62, same issue.



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swampy place. Tenochtitlan was built on a network of canals—of which a remnant remains to give to one of Mexico City's suburbs its "Floating Gardens." The Aztec eagle chose a favorable spot to alight—a place hard to attack and easy to defend, with a marvelous climate and fertile soil.

The Aztecs added but little to the civilization of ancient America, building on that founded by their predecessors and putting to use the skill in the arts and sciences of those who had survived. They intermarried with their vanquished foe. They adopted Toltec gods, particularly the worship of Quetzalcoatl, to whom they built a pyramid at Tenayuca, just a few miles distant from the center of Mexico City.

To the Aztecs' firm belief in the promised return of Quetzalcoatl may be partly traced their downfall. When Cortez arrived on the coast of Mexico in 1519, Montezuma II made the mistake of thinking the fair-skinned, bearded Spaniards were Quetzalcoatl and his band returning to lead his people. The conquest of Mexico was well under way before the unfortunate Montezuma discovered his mistake. Soon this ill-fated monarch was killed by his own subjects who believed that he had betrayed them. Brilliant and able Prince Cuauhtémoc succeeded him and

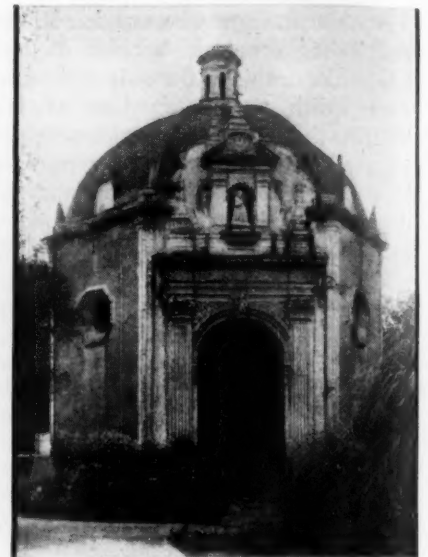


Photo: James Sawders

"La Concepción," three blocks from the Mexico City post office, said to be the first chapel in the New World.

continued the struggle against the Spaniards. Stout was the defense of the Aztecs, but in vain. The Aztecs and the old civilizations went down to defeat in one of the most tragic disasters of a great empire.

But, like a phoenix arising from the ashes, the Aztec eagle lives on. Mexico still stamps on her coins the sign of the eagle on the cactus holding a serpent in its beak, still flies this emblem on her flag.

## 'Time is No Snail'

[Continued from page 17]

brother in America, and he would inherit whatever she had unless she left it to the Blessed Virgin.

"Well, you must understand how it is, Señor. An old pot has too many holes. No one wants an old scolding woman around, and Señá Juana had no place to go after her husband's shop was sold. What else could we do? An old woman alone! My wife and I talked it over and then we brought her here to us. I thought the master would have done the same. I did it for his sake whom I loved.

"Unfortunately, being a widow did not improve her temper. Sometimes I think, when she was alone, she scolded the master for dying. A good woman, a very good woman, but a little hard to get along with. God did not see fit to charge himself with her as yet. There was nothing else for me to do but take on the burden and carry it to the end of the way, as the Lord carried the Cross.

"A few more years passed and Amparo and I began to plan our journey to America. One autumn day I decided the time had come to talk to Señá Juana about

our project. She turned pale. I hastened to assure her we could take her with us. She burst into a storm of tears over herself. She rocked and moaned at the notion of leaving her home and the thought of the sea journey made her vomit all that night. She is from Cádiz herself, and the daughter of a fisherman who was lost at sea.

"Mother of God! What a time we had with her! We finally brought her to calm with the promise that we would not decide to leave that year. And every time during the winter that we broached our hope again, she would have fits and she would not sleep that night, and have sea nightmares for a week after.

"We stopped talking about it and in time we stopped planning for it, especially after I promised her one day, when she was loudly unhappy over her loneliness, that we should never leave her alone in Seville. That settled it. It gave her peace. Woman is like a melon, all sweet, or all tart. We had been given a tart one. That was thirty years ago. She is now nearly eighty-six years old, and I—

I—am sixty. How can I ever go now?  
 "We sometimes laugh, my wife and I, over the trick life has played us; for we were orphans, both of us, and yet we both have a mother-in-law. We are saddled with her more perhaps than if she had really been our blood relative. Relatives and old donkeys, leave them afar. But she has remained with us. Our house has been hers."

The aging man looked a bit sadly out the low, dull window of the dreary sawdusty shop and I could see in his eyes the deep glow of a dream followed by a stoic lowering of the lids and a silent shrug of strong shoulders unable to shift the weight of circumstance upon them.

## Safety First in British Banks

[Continued from page 26]

sources, for the simple reason that these loans represent the most profitable part of its business.

But in granting such loans, the banks have always to remember that they are dealing, not with their own, but with other people's money, and with every reasonable care that can be exercised in times of depression and reduced values like the present, a considerable amount of bad debts is inevitable, and these, of course, have to be provided for out of current revenue.

In normal times, British banks have been able to lend to trade and other borrowers from £50 to £55 of every £100 deposit on loans, generally for six to twelve months, at rates varying with bank rate and with the nature of the security offered to them. Owing, however, to the trade depression, the demand for these loans has been greatly reduced, and the percentage of each £100 deposit so employed has been reduced far below fifty per cent. As this is the most profitable part of their business, and the banks are all competing with one another for it, it can safely be said that no British borrower has failed to obtain from one or other of the banks any loan which his own position, or the security which he has to offer, justifies.

That reduction necessarily increases the proportion of the sixty-five per cent which has to be invested in gilt edged securities. In order to maintain their liquid position, banks, so far as possible, invest their depositors' money in "shorts," that is, British government securities with a fixed and early date of redemption. These today return something under two per cent, while even long dated government securities yield little better than three per cent. That is one of the inevitable consequences of cheap money,

His voice again fell on my ears, gently, almost musically, with an ancient note in it of a racial wisdom.

"It is one thing to make plans and quite another to sow wheat. No, now I shall never cross the seas and I shall never behold America. I look back over my life and voice no lament. The donkey's bray does not reach heaven, but the truth of the heart, even fleeting, leaps up there and makes man a son of God."

From this little shop with its sweet smell of wood, its white shavings littering its corners, and its old tools lying handy to work, I stumbled forth with a vision in me of an ordinary place suddenly lit by a bright glory.

and while it is no doubt beneficial to trade as a whole, it has very adversely affected the earning power of the banks.

Now apart from the shareholders' capital, which is largely absorbed in providing the premises in which the banks' businesses are carried on throughout the country, and in some cases is also represented by interests acquired in subsidiary banks in order to facilitate international trade, the whole of the running expenses of the banks has to be provided and borne by the difference between the amount which they can earn on their deposits—subject to the general principles above set out, which are the result of long experience—and the amount which they allow by way of interest upon them.

As regards the banks' duty to make a reasonable return to their shareholders, bank shares are bought today to yield about four and one-half per cent, or where they are fully paid, about four per cent on their market value. Some critics hold that, if the government were to acquire the banks, great savings would follow. But assuming—what is a pretty large assumption in the case of a Socialist government—that it could raise the money required to purchase the shares at three and one-half per cent, there would no doubt be some saving, but one which, in my opinion, is wholly insufficient to justify such a huge addition to the national debt and such an alteration in the whole British economic system as this would involve.

Inasmuch as nationalization of banks is a live problem in many lands, let us consider it in relation to English banking. Obviously, it is only part, and a necessary part, of the much larger scheme embodied in the official program of the Socialist Party for the nationalization of the whole industry of the country, and

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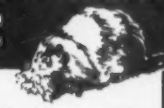
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of the means of production, distribution, and exchange. Unless the government can first lay its hands upon the £2,000 odd millions of bank deposits, that greater scheme can never materialize.

Let us consider what the immediate effect of the government's taking over the banks would be. Remember that Great Britain is still the principal banking center of the trade and commerce of the world, largely because of the confidence which the country and its banking system have established.

We have already had, in 1931, experience of what the shaking of that confidence would mean to the trade and commerce of England, upon which every one of us, directly or indirectly, depends not only for his prosperity but for his livelihood. At that time the banks were the holders of large foreign balance, kept in England for the purposes of trade or because foreign depositors believed that their money would be safer here than elsewhere. As the last Socialist government began to develop its plans, and to embark upon schemes which were beyond the resources of the country, in order, as they said, to better the circumstances and conditions of the poorer classes, foreign depositors began to become alarmed at the financial position of England, which had hitherto been undoubted. What was the result of that? Those balances began to be withdrawn with increasing velocity, until within a comparatively short time we reached a point at which we could no longer fulfil our obligation, as it then was, to pay them in gold, and we were literally forced off the gold standard.

**I**F A Socialist government should ever be returned to carry their present program into effect, the history of 1931 will undoubtedly be repeated. Foreign balances will be withdrawn and domestic depositors will take fright at the uses that may be made of their money and all confidence—which is an essential factor in the conduct of trade and commerce—will be destroyed, with the result that the financial position of the country will be put into chaos. It is true that, as sterling is no longer linked with gold, foreign depositors can no longer demand payment of their money in that metal, but the result to England and to its trade and commerce will be much the same, for foreign depositors will all become sellers of sterling which will, therefore, be greatly depreciated, thereby increasing the cost of everything which we have to import; and England's domestic depositors will withdraw their money from the banks and become hoarders of currency



which they will feel to be safer in their own hands than it would be in the banks controlled by such a government.

As part, therefore, of, and the first step towards, the complete nationalization of industry, the nationalization of the banks would involve an absolute revolution of our whole economic system—nay more, of the economic system under which the whole of our modern civilization has grown up. Added to this, the placing of our banking system under the direct control of government must inevitably bring the banks into the political arena and make them the sport of politics, from

which they have hitherto held rigidly aloof.

British banking is committed to the belief that the *sine qua non* of banks is security. The depositor must feel that his money is safe. Trade at large must not be anxious about the stability of its financial institutions. And the shareholder must be sure of a fair return on his investment. British banks are, it is said, conservative. It would be fairer to say that they are based on principles learned by long experience. A record of no failures during recent years speaks volumes for their validity.

## 'Good Old Wednesday'

[Continued from page 31]

room with panelled walls in soft-toned pine, and furnishings in perfect harmony, a room small enough to be cozy yet large enough to permit doubling our seating on occasion.

However, enjoyment is not all I get out of Rotary. The years of my membership have brought me friends. "Good old Wednesday" is a time when I have intercourse with them. There is opportunity for friendly gossip, interchange of opinion, and the sharing of confidences. I know that tomorrow I shall sit beside Tom, Dick, or Harry, and get a little deeper insight into what life means to him.

Maybe he will have some problem on his mind which will be eased by telling me about it, or I may find myself unburdening my mind of something that troubles me. Maybe he will tell me some glad news about his family or his business, or reveal some experience which has enriched his life. In any case renewed contact with him will strengthen the bond that makes us friends. Then, too, as the shuttle of conversation and banter flies to and fro from many minds across the tables, it weaves a fabric of mutual understanding. It is of such stuff that friendships are made.

Another value which Rotary offers is a widening interest in life. I do not know what tomorrow's program will be. It may be in the hands of the Vocational Service Committee. So Tom may tell about the trials and perplexities of a plumber, or Bob about the intricacies of the drug trade, or Jay may speak of some late development in the field of medicine or hospital service. It is possible that a college professor will explain some features of the depression or expound a theory of recovery.

A man who has travelled into an out-of-the-way corner of the earth may

describe life as he found it there. A representative of some worthy and great philanthropy may inform us about its service to humanity. Our attention may be called to something that must be done to improve conditions in our town. Or, it may be that we shall have a program of music. The high school glee club may sing, or a group of entertainers, local or foreign talent, may give us an hour's relaxation.

One of the best meetings we ever had was without program. We simply talked, and the talk was good.

So, whatever happens tomorrow noon, I am sure that I shall get a new outlook on life, a broadening of vision, a share of somebody's experience which will add to my store of mental and spiritual wealth.

And now my musings are suddenly disturbed by the thought that I have been dwelling on what Rotary does for me. Can it be said that I do anything for Rotary? What is my contribution? I do not know exactly. Of course, I try to be regular in my attendance, and I willingly serve the club in any work assigned me. Beyond that, it would be difficult for any man to say what he gives to the fellowship.

One thing I do hope is that I never give the impression that I am there consciously to "do good" as a minister. I cannot go among those men to exploit them in the interest of my church or my particular brand of religion. On the other hand, the very worst thing I could do would be to cheapen my profession by posing as a "regular guy" and trying to prove that I can be a "man among men" by telling vulgar yarns and retailing irreverent Bible jokes.

No, the best I can do is to be myself without pretense, keeping true to my standards and values, humbly grateful if that group can call me friend.

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## Helps for the Program Makers

THE Index to THE ROTARIAN for 1934 is off the press; subscribers will be sent a copy upon request. It consists of twelve closely printed pages, providing a ready aid for the program speaker who wants a quick way of referring to any material published in THE ROTARIAN in 1934.

The following reading references, unless otherwise noted, follow the program suggestions in form No. 251, issued by Rotary International. Additional aids, in most instances, are available from the Secretariat, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• • •

### FOURTH WEEK (MARCH)—Beautifying Our Community (*Community Service*)

From THE ROTARIAN—

**Give Your Town a Personality!** Earnest Elmo Calkins. This issue, page 9.

**Green Spaces in German Cities.** Edward J. Meeman. Nov., 1934.

Other Magazines—

**City Planning Protects Your Home.** *Better Homes and Gardens*, Feb., 1934.

**From Dumping Ground to Recreation Center,** Dixon, Ill. *Recreation*, Nov., 1933.

**Planning Our Cities for Abundant Living.** J. T. Crane, Jr. *Recreation*, Dec., 1934.

**A Better Place to Live In.** Edward W. Bok. *Reader's Digest*, Jan., 1935.

Pamphlets and Papers—

The following to be obtained gratis from the Secretariat of Rotary International: 633—**Coöperation for Community Planning**; 646—**Providing for and Equipping Playgrounds**; 646B—**Five Year Beautification Plan of the Rotary Club of Lorain, Ohio**; 646C—**Suggestions for a Program on "Beautifying Our Community."**

Books

**Wild Flowers of the Alleghenies.** Joseph E. Harned. Those who have made the study of wild flowers and the preservation of their haunts a hobby will especially appreciate this book by Rotarian Harned. Issued by the Sinchell Printing Company, Oakland, Md., \$4.50.

**Planning for the Small American City.** Russell Van Nest Black. Public Administration Service, 850 East 58th Street, Chicago, \$1.00.

### FIRST WEEK (APRIL)—Fellowship Meeting (*Club Service*)

From THE ROTARIAN—

**The K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> of Personality.** Samuel R. Braden. This issue, page 5.

**'Good Old Wednesday.'** A Rotarian Parson's Reverie. This issue, page 30.

*The fourth week of January was "The Rotarian" Magazine Week—and whereas 125 clubs requested program material last year, in this, the "Week's" second year, the figure approximated 1,000. Here are a few of the postcard requests that were received by "The Rotarian."*

**Fellowship: Yardstick of Progress.** J. H. Marion, Jr. Aug., 1934.

**Relativity of Time** (editorial on the necessity for friendship). Dec., 1934.

**Open Up, Oyster!** Frank B. McAllister. June, 1934.

**Progressive Fellowship** (an editorial). Mar., 1934.

**Small Towns Need Rotary.** Fred H. Clausen. Nov., 1934.

**The Forbidden Thing.** Dwight Marvin. Oct., 1933.

Pamphlets and Papers—

These to be obtained gratis from the Secretariat of Rotary International: 371—**Some Ideas for Promoting Fellowship and Acquaintance Among Members**; 372—**Knowing the Other Fellow.**

### SECOND WEEK (APRIL)—Organized International Coöperation (*International Service*)

From THE ROTARIAN—

**Taming the Iceberg!** Captain William H. Shea. This issue, page 27.

**Coöperation in Control of Production** (Tightening the Wheat Belt). Apr., 1934.

**International Labor Office** (A New Deal for the World's Workers). Sept., 1934.

**Tariffs** (International Folly, Unlimited). June, 1933.

**Against Nationalism** (Anarchy in Men's Minds). Jan., 1934.

**League of Nations**—Evaluating the League of Nations—a debate. Sept., 1934.

**Play Bridges National Frontiers.** Frank Chapin Bray. July, 1934.

**World Court** (It Will Take Time). Mar., '33.



## Other Magazines—

**International Status and Obligations of Science.** A. V. Hill. *Science Monthly*, Feb., 1934.

**Bank for International Settlements** (The Stone That Rolled Up Hill). *American Magazine*, July, 1933.

**International Police?** H. N. Brailsford. *World Tomorrow*, Jan. 11, 1934.

**Traffic Cops of the Sea.** *Popular Mechanics*, Nov., 1933.

**Iceberg Armada Drifting into Atlantic Ship Lanes.** *Literary Digest*, Apr. 28, 1934.

**Narcotic Control** (Nations Agree to Geneva Control of Traffic). *News Week*, Apr. 22, 1934; (On the Narcotic Trail). *Current History*, May, 1934.

• • •

## Other Suggestions for Club Programs

### THE CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT? (Vocational Service)

From THE ROTARIAN—

**Yes**, says Jane Addams; **No**, says Clinton L. Bardo. This issue, page 12.

Other Magazines—

**Children Out of the Beet Fields.** *Survey*, Dec., 1934.

**Child Labor—Liberty or Bondage.** *Literary Digest*, July 21, 1934.

**Land of the Free.** *Woman's Home Companion*, Jan., 1935.

**Humanity Common Goes Up.** *Collier's*, Oct. 7, 1933.

**Let the Children Live.** *Pictorial Review*, Dec., 1933.

**I Have Confidence in Our Common Sense.** Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt. *Woman's Home Companion*, June, 1934.

**Ratify the Amendment.** *Survey*, Mar., 1934.

**Should We Ban Child Labor?** George Nauman Shuster. *Commonweal*, Apr. 6, 1934.

**Real Fight Over Child Labor.** *Survey*, May, 1934.

**Who Wants Child Labor and Why?** *New Republic*, Apr. 25, 1934.

**The Federal Child Labor Amendment.** William D. Guthrie. *Vital Speeches*, Jan. 28, 1935.

**Child Labor Amendment—Against.** Ruth M. Miner; For, Frances Perkins. *Forum*, Feb., 1935.

**Why Not Abolish Child Labor?** *New Republic*, Jan. 30, 1935.

### THE ART OF LIVING

From THE ROTARIAN—

**New Times . . . New Thinking.** Walter B. Pitkin. This issue, page 6.

**New Leisure to Learn.** L. V. Jacks. May, 1934.

**What Is the Promise of Modern Life?** Farnsworth Crowder. Aug., 1934.

**We Owe a Debt.** Abbé Ernest Dimnet. Jan., 1935.

**Let's All Be Ourselves.** M. Nicholson. Nov., 1933.

Other Magazines—

**Youth Goes Into Action.** Hubert Kelley. *American Magazine*, Feb., 1935.

**All Sweet Things.** M. B. Blankenship. *Atlantic*, Nov., 1933.

**How to Take It Easy.** W. B. Pitkin. *Good Housekeeping*, Jan., 1934.

**Simplicity.** *Canadian Bookman*, Aug., 1933.

**Six Famous Words—To be or Not to be.** William Lyon Phelps. *Delineator*, May, 1934.

**Don't Lie to Yourself.** E. S. Rademacher. *Saturday Evening Post*, Apr. 14, 1934.

#### BOOKS

**Let's Start Over Again.** Vash Young. Bobbs Merrill, Indianapolis, Ind. \$1.50.

**You Must Relax.** Edmund Jacobson. University of Chicago Press, \$1.50.

**The Chance of a Lifetime.** W. B. Pitkin. Simon and Schuster, N. Y., \$2.00.

**Little Evils That Lay Waste Life.** Miles H. Krumbine. Harper and Brothers, N. Y., \$1.00.

#### ADVENTURES IN FRIENDSHIP (International Service)

From THE ROTARIAN—

**"Time Is No Snail."** Harry Kurz. This issue, page 16.

**Let's Mobilize Friendship.** John Nelson. Feb., 1935.

#### ENGLISH BANKING (Vocational Service)

From THE ROTARIAN—

**Safety First in British Banks.** W. W. Paine. This issue, page 25.

Other Magazines—

**British and American Institutions Pass Inspection.** *Business Week*, Mar. 31, 1934.

**Credit for Industry—Britain Creates Bank.** *Business Week*, Mar. 31, 1934.

#### BOOKS

**Branch Banking in England.** Luther A. Harr. University of Pennsylvania Press, \$2.50.

#### STUDENT LOANS (Youth Service)

From THE ROTARIAN—

**One Boy, Then Another.** Charles W. Ward. This issue, page 18.

Other Magazines—

**Kept Student.** *Atlantic*, Apr., 1934.

**For Student Loans.** *Commonweal*, Aug. 4, 1933.

**Loans to Students of Columbia University.** *School and Society*, Nov. 10, 1934.

**Students of the Depression.** Fred Turner. *Saturday Evening Post*, Feb. 2, 1935.

Pamphlets and Papers—

**The Cost of Going to College.** Walter J. Greenleaf. Pamphlet No. 52, published by the United States Government, five cents.

The following to be obtained from the Secretariat of Rotary International: 659—**Education: An Investment with Permanency of Dividends**; 666—**Do Students Appreciate Loan Fund Assistance?**—gratis; Pamphlet No. 42—**Student Loan Funds—Suggestions for Organizing and Administering Funds**, price five cents.

#### BOOKS

**Discipline and the Derelicts.** Thomas Arkle Clark. Macmillan, \$2.00.

#### MEXICO (Convention, 1935)

From THE ROTARIAN

**Land of the Plumed Serpent.** Major James C. Sawders. This issue, page 21.

**A Civilization Without a Wheel.** George W. Gray. Feb., 1935. (See February reading list, page 63.)



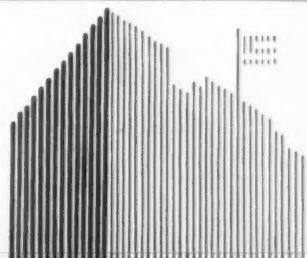
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## Chats on Our Contributors

**EARNEST ELMO CALKINS**, *Give Your Town a Personality!* was for thirty years president of Holden and Calkins, New York advertising agency which he founded. His retirement from his firm in 1931 has given him more time to explore further the many interests he had developed earlier in life, not the least of which has been in the field of city beautification. His booklet, *On the Care and Feeding of Hobby Horses*, bears out his philosophy that hobbies are an essential part of happy living. Mr. Calkins in 1925 was awarded the Bok gold medal for distinguished service in advertising. . . . For the last thirty-five years, **Captain William H. Shea**, *Taming the Iceberg!* has been in the service of the United States Coast Guard with sea duty on the Atlantic and Pacific coast, the Bering Sea, and the Arctic Ocean. Since 1933, Captain Shea has been commander of the New York Division of the United States Coast Guard.

**Walter B. Pitkin**, *New Times . . . New Thinking*, has had a wide variety of experiences on which to base his philosophy. He has experienced the rôles of theologian, cook, cattle boss, psychologist, peddler, cinema executive, junkman, literary critic, factory hand, interpreter, private tutor, printer, reporter, fiction writer, and big-scale farmer. He is best known, however, as a highly successful author (*Life Begins at Forty*, *New Careers for Youth*, *More Power to You*), and journalism professor at Columbia University (since 1912). His incidental avocations include publishers' consultant, government adviser, and syndicated newspaper columnist.

**W. W. Paine**, *Safety First In British Banks*, Rugby and Oxford educated, was a successful attorney for several years, but following the World War became a general manager of Lloyds Bank, Ltd., of which he has been a director since 1925. He is the author of numerous articles on economic and political subjects. His recreations: music, golf, tennis, bowls, gardening, and foreign travel. His home is at Mill Lawn, Reigate, Surrey, England.



W. W. Paine

**Charles W. Ward**, *One Boy, Then Another*—, bases his observations not only on his experience of several years as student loan officer of Northwestern University, but on close association with thousands of students and graduates since his own college days when, just after the turn of the century, he captained the Northwestern football team. He has been a teacher and chamber of commerce executive, and for ten years served as executive secretary of the Northwestern University Alumni Association and editor of the *Northwestern Alumni News* (1922-32). His Rotary experience includes governorship of the fortieth district, of Rotary International (1926-27).

**Jane Addams**, settlement worker, lecturer, and author, has spent her life in the interests of social reform and betterment. Her statement on the *Child Labor Amendment* will be accepted by proponents as one of authority. Miss Addams was graduated from Rockford College in 1881. Eight years later, with Ellen Gates

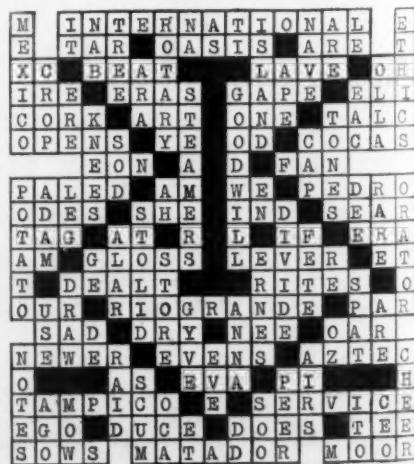
Starr, she opened the Social Settlement of Hull House in Chicago, and has since been head resident. She has been honored with the presidency of the National Conference on Charities and Corrections (1909) and the Woman's International League for Peace, honorary degrees from several universities, the Gold medal of military merit by Greece, the 1931 Bryn Mawr achievement award of \$5,000, and in the same year she shared the Nobel peace prize with Nicholas Murray Butler. . . . **Clinton L. Bardo**, who speaks in the interests of the manufacturers, is president of the National Manufacturers Association. He began a railroad career in 1885 as a telegrapher, and in 1913 was made general manager of the New Haven railroad. In 1928, Mr. Bardo became president of the New York Ship Building Company. He has also been identified in official capacities with other large corporations, and has been especially active in seeking for industry a "fair deal" under recent legislation.

**Harry Kurz**, *'Time Is No Snail'*, writes from an actual experience in Spain. Formerly, he was a director of the Galesburg, Illinois, Rotary Club, but is now a member at Lincoln, Nebraska, where he is on the faculty of the state university, department of modern languages. . . . **The Rotarian Parson**, *'Good Old Wednesday'*, a member of a Rotary club in the eastern part of the United States, is a former contributor to these columns. . . .



Harry Kurz

**James C. Sawders**, *Land of the Plumed Serpent*, is widely known as an expert on Latin America. Major Sawders was educated in the Carnegie Institute of Technology to be a chemical engineer, but at the close of the World War looked around for a "new world" and has since been a newspaper correspondent, photographer, traveller, and in recent years a lecturer on Mexico, Central America, Panama, South America, and the West Indies. . . . **Samuel R. Braden**, *The K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> of Personality*, is a McAlester, Oklahoma, minister who took his doctor's degree in psychology. For a number of years he was a missionary in China. His article is based on an address given at the request of the 'fellowship committee of the McAlester Rotary Club, of which he is a member.



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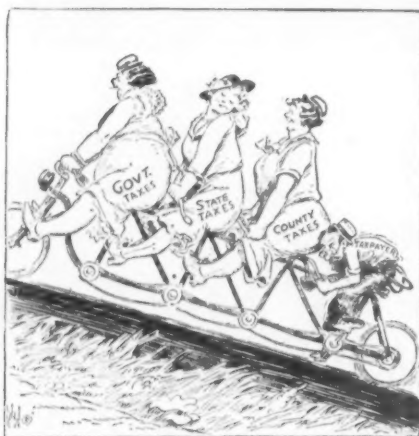
Weave	Size	Formerly	Sale Price	Weave	Size	Formerly	Sale Price
Ispahan	12.3x8.10	\$ 425.00	\$ 195.00	Chinese	12.0x9.0	\$ 354.00	\$ 177.00
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Kirman	15.9x11.9	1,250.00	525.00	Chinese	5.0x3.0	45.00	22.50
Sarouk	6.7x4.4	195.00	87.50	Mushkabad	21.0x13.9	1,850.00	850.00
Lilahan	6.5x4.7	110.00	55.00	Bijar	19.1x11.0	2,250.00	975.00
Mosoul	6.2x3.2	45.00	18.50	Tabriz	17.4x13.6	2,800.00	1,150.00
Sarouk	12.7x9.1	450.00	195.00	Shiraz	19.8x9.6	1,250.00	525.00
Laristan	22.0x11.10	1,250.00	475.00	Feraghan	23.6x10.1	2,800.00	1,250.00
Keshan	28.9x13.5	4,500.00	1,850.00	Khiva	9.7x7.9	300.00	145.00
Ispahan	17.3x9.2	1,500.00	675.00	Keshan	7.0x4.5	250.00	110.00
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—The Columbus Dispatch

*Taxpayer: "It seems to me the women used to be smaller."*

## Taxes! Taxes!

Is the sales tax justified? How high will inheritance and income taxes go in the next few years? How do taxes in the United States compare with those in Germany, Great Britain, and France?

Mark Graves, New York state commissioner of taxation and finance, ably discusses these and other tax questions in your May ROTARIAN.

## Travelling with Your Head

"Travel with your head," says Hendrik Willem VanLoon in your May ROTARIAN, "and you will gain the epitaph that all of us hope to achieve as the final reward for our efforts: 'Here lies a truly civilized human being'." Every person who has travelled or wants to travel will find his article highly stimulating.

## Pity the Farmer?

You have heard that farms can't be made to yield a profit, that gloom is thick over the corn and wheat belts. . . But, says Cornelius Claassen, a Nebraskan who has made farming pay throughout the depression, "Agriculture is not prostrate despite the lusty bellows of its self-styled friends." . . And he tells why.

**Coming in Your May ROTARIAN**

# Our Readers' Open Forum

## Teachers Use Map

I wish to acknowledge that I have mimeographed and am using the transportation map and data, "Conquering Space and Time in North America," which appeared in the February ROTARIAN. The teachers find this very useful to correlate with their unit study in Transportation.

FLOYD WRIGHT, *Rotarian*,  
County Superintendent of Schools  
Russell, Kans.

## Pal-less Son's Lament

In January, THE ROTARIAN published a debate on whether a father should be a pal to his son. As comment, may I offer the following poem? It was written by Robert Davidson, employed by the local telephone company.

Jimmie Johnson's daddy is an awful lot of fun!  
He's a peacherino pitcher and can hit a real home run!  
I'll bet my dad could play as well, but when I ask him to,  
He's always awful busy and's got something else to do!

Jimmie Johnson's daddy knows a lot of dandy games,  
And he plays 'em with us fellows; and he don't call Jimmie "James."  
I'll bet my dad knows lots of things that's fun for fellows, too,  
But he's always awful busy and's got something else to do!

Some kids' dads seem glad to have a chance to play with boys;  
And even if they're reading, they don't mind a little noise;  
I'll bet my dad could beat 'em all if he just only knew  
How I miss him when he's busy and's got something else to do!

EDWARD H. DROOP, *Rotarian*,  
C. F. Droop & Sons Co. (musical instruments)  
Washington, D. C.

## A Toot for Cambridge

I read with a great deal of interest Earl Chapin May's article in the December ROTARIAN, "Give the Boy a Horn," and wish to say a word of appreciation to you for calling attention to the valuable place music has in the development of the lives of the youth of our country. At the same time I would like to call attention to its need in adult life.

Cambridge, Massachusetts, is indeed fortunate to be among the leaders in the development of instrumental music in the schools, and later using this musical training as a community asset.

In many communities music is considered a pastime for few people. Yet in these same communities there is the desire to build greater feeling of civic responsibility, and interest in community activities, while the means of securing all this through well-organized community music program is entirely overlooked.

The progressive Rotary club today might well ask itself, "Are we making the most of our opportunities to encourage the best kind of musical program in our community?" And then to set about the development of this program by a thorough course of music in the public schools, and the development of alumni or community groups after the youth has taken his place in community life.

The community that is supporting a fine

civic chorus, orchestra, and band is one that is united, progressive, and happy.

RUDY W. COOPER, *Rotarian*,  
Department of Music, High School  
Danville, Ill.

## Paen for Jordan

THE ROTARIAN has performed a magnificent public service in printing Virgil Jordan's masterly indictment of unemployment insurance.

It is hard to conceive how anyone, after reading Mr. Jordan's article, could continue to have any faith in the white rabbit scheme to subsidize idleness. It is too bad that Mr. Jordan's article cannot be more widely circulated.

In these days when every officeholder seems striving to find bigger and better schemes to pay more and more people for rendering less and less service, it was a distinct pleasure to read what Mr. Jordan had to say. . . .

LON P. FLANIGAN, *Rotarian*  
President, National Kraut Packers Assn.  
Geneva, N. Y.

## A Plan to Restore Wages

. . . In lieu of unemployment insurance, I see the fundamental need to be a restoration of wages that have been drastically cut. . . . I was disappointed that you did not publish the pamphlet . . . *The Key to Prosperity*. . . . I have sent copies to every U. S. senator and congressman, also bounces to every state legislature.

GEO. F. SHEPARD, *Rotarian*  
Pres., Geo. A. Shepard & Sons  
(leather mnfrs.)

Bethel, Conn.

## Daughter Wrote the Book

In your February issue on page 20 is an article "Give Your Hobby Its Head," by Ray Giles. He mentions the book, "Hobbies for Everybody,"\* edited by my daughter, Ruth E. Lampland, and I would like to get three more copies. . . .

Ruth has put in a great deal of effort into this book and I sincerely hope it is a success. I quite agree with you that it would be very interesting to continue your column and get the various hobbies indulged in by the Rotarians.

OSCAR LAMPLAND, *Rotarian*,  
President, Lampland Lumber Co.  
St. Paul, Minn.

\*Interested readers are advised that this book may be purchased from Harper Bros., New York, for \$3.—Ed.

## Attention: Lexicographers

Your editorial in February, "Needed: One English Word," strikes a keen lexicographical as well as practical strain. True, the words you list do not answer the dilemma. In the ideology of pagans, that sentiment was not known. Therefore, no word. Among them the "selfish" motive prevailed in everything and such a quality as "unselfish selfishness" remained unsounded in their most altruistic dreams. Only the Christian dispensation could comprehend that so nearly divine idea. Dryden appropriately expresses it, "The heathen poet, in commending the charity of Dido to the Trojans, spake like a Christian."

Even the Old Testament scriptures bear witness to this. In the Christian vocabulary, therefore, we must [Continued on page 48]